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REPORTAGE ON SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION VISIT

Soviet Official on Trade

PY160138 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1906 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 May (NA)--A high-level Soviet trade delegation arrived in this capital today and its members emphasized Argentina's role as main grain supplier to their country, even after the U.S. and other Western nations embargo was lifted.

The delegation, headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Boris Gordeyev, will try to close negotiations for the purchase of 10,000 hectoliters of must from the Ciol vineyards and wineries. On Monday and Tuesday, the delegation will meet with Commerce Minister Carlos Garcia Martinez, representatives of the National Grain Board and the National Meat Board, and cereal and meat product exporters.

In remarks to the press at Ezeiza Airport, Gordeyev underscored Argentina's role as his country's "most important grain seller," adding that it will continue to be the USSR's main grain supplier despite the fact that the United States and other Western nations have lifted the grain embargo. Therefore, he said, one of the delegation's main objectives will be "exchanging opinions on Argentine grain supplies for the Soviet Union in accordance with a recently signed agreement."

Gordeyev noted that the volume of trade with Argentina is "very large," particularly with grains, and that if Argentina wants to sell more grain than the amounts provided for by the July 1980 agreement (4.5 million tons per year), "the USSR will do all it can to purchase it."

Answering journalists' questions, Gordeyev said that "the suspension of the embargo by the United States will not in any way affect our purchases from Argentina." He also dismissed the possibility that his country may impose some political conditions on its trade with Argentina, since "our only aim is to develop trade relations with those nations that want it." He stressed: "That is not pursuing any political objective."

The Soviet delegation also intends to boost sales to Argentina in order to bring into equilibrium the trade balance which is heavily tilted in Argentina's favor. Gordoyev admitted that the USSR would be glad to see Argentina "purchasing more Soviet goods," to erase a deficit amounting to $1.75 million.

Alfredo Humberto Esposito, Argentine under secretary for international negotiations and organizations, said yesterday that this country could increase the sales of corn, sorghum and soybeans to the Soviet Union, above the volumes established in the agreement signed between the two countries. Contacts to this end will continue in mid-June when Commerce and Maritime Interests Minister Carlos Garcia Martinez will travel to Moscow to conclude the negotiations initiated here.

Esposito admitted that this year the volumes set in the agreement signed "are being surpassed, thus prompting authorities of the two countries to study the possibility for consolidating trade through the establishment of new levels of Argentine exports to ensure a steady market in the Soviet Union." Esposito then said that the study is intended "to give the Argentine producer a clear prospect for making their production plans as well as to ensure stable supplies for the Soviet Union, free from the uncertainties to which the international market is exposed for political reasons."

According to figures provided by Esposito, 1980 exports to the Soviet Union amounted to $1.8 billion, while imports from that country did not surpass $45 million. He stressed that the objective sought is that Soviet sales to Argentina should be increased up to 10 or 15 percent of Argentina's exports to Moscow.

Delegation Arrives in Mendoza

PY160249 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2332 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Mendoza, 15 May (TELAM)--The Soviet trade delegation led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Boris Gordeyev arrived at El Plumerillo Airport today at 1920, from Buenos Aires.

The provincial economy minister, Horacio Martin Doval, welcomed the Soviet delegation, which is made up of (P.I. Sekun), chief of the main directorate for imports of industrial raw material; Viktor Pershin, general director of Eksportkhleb--the enterprise in charge of Soviet foreign commercial operations; Petr Alekseyevich Kasatkin, Gordeyev's staff assistant; and M.N. Ageyev, director of Eksportkhleb.

The delegation went to Government Palace, where the Soviet officials greeted the Mendoza governor, Gen Rolando Jose Ghisani (ret).

USSR Not To Buy Wine

PY172223 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 May 81 p 11

[Text] Mendoza--High hopes that the Soviets would step in to save the Argentine wine industry, buying large amounts of the Argentine product, were dashed yesterday when Soviet Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Boris Gordeyev said the price of Argentine must is "high above its international value."

Not long ago, the president of the state wine firm, Giol, retired Commodore Juan Jose Amigo, had pointed to exports to the USSR as "the salvation of the wine industry" and hopes had been raised that the Soviets would buy 10 million litres of must and 28 million litres of wine.

"Moscow is perfectly aware of the problems Mendoza is having selling its wines," Gordeyev said here yesterday, but made it clear that no large purchases, as had been envisioned by local producers, were at present being considered by the USSR.

The trade deputy minister, on an official visit to Argentina during which he has confirmed this country as the USSR's main grain supplier, said he was only here to look into the grain agreements between the two countries, and that wine agreements were not being considered.

Gordeyev on Bilateral Trade

PY192228 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1629 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (NA)--Soviet Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Boris Gordeyev stated here today that Argentina is a "trustworthy and permanent" supplier of grains, but he did tie future grain purchases to an increase in Argentine imports of Soviet products.

The Soviet official reaffirmed the terms of the current grain accord with Argentina and stated that "our purchases (beyond the quantities stipulated in this agreement) will depend a great deal on what we can sell."

Gordeyev made these remarks at the end of a meeting which he held this morning with Agriculture Under Secretary Victor Santirso, the chairman of the National Grain Board Luis Perazzo and other officials of the grain board. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the board.

The meeting served to discuss technical aspects of the accord and especially those related to the shipment of Argentine grains to the USSR.

Gordeyev denied, first of all, the figures quoted by certain news media, according to which last year the Soviet Union purchased 12.6 million tons of grain, and also that such quantitites might be purchased in 1981.

He said that these figures "are not in keeping with reality" and indicated that the figures supplied yesterday by the under secretary for international economic negotiations are closer to "the real ones."

Gordeyev reaffirmed the validity of the grains accord between the Soviet Union and Argentina, an accord which includes the possibility of increasing Soviet exports "as long as there is mutual interest."

He indicated that there is such interest because Argentina has a good crop and the Soviet Union "needs grain."

He refrained from mentioning the quantities which might be purchased above and beyond the accord, but indicated that these figures will be "significantly surpassed."

He confirmed that the accord--by which Argentina has to sell the Soviet Union 4.5 million tons of corn, sorghum and soybeans--provides for an increase of this figure. "It is up to Argentina to say whether it wants to sell in excess of the accord," he emphasized.

He said that Argentina is a "trustworthy and permanent supplier" and assured that his country wants Argentina to "buy more Soviet merchandise." He said that "we have raised this issue with the Argentine Government."

He stated that "if we are speaking about quantities beyond that in the accord, our purchases will depend a great deal on what we can sell."

He expressed his opinion that "Argentina should give preferential treatment to our country because we are good clients."

As for the possibility of including technology in future Soviet sales to Argentina, he said that "the sale of technology is an enormous and complicated matter." He pointed out: "In this field, we can compete with any other country."

On the supply of Soviet turbines for the middle Parana hydroelectric project, which is still in the draft stage, Gordeyev explained that "this is something which has yet to be decided and there is nothing to say about it."

In conclusion he stated that "Argentina is seriously concerned over the few purchases it is making in the Soviet Union," and indicated that "efforts will be made to increase Soviet sales to Argentina."

Negotiations Satisfactory

PY192233 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1642 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (NA)--Agriculture Under Secretary Victor Santirso today expressed his "satisfaction" over the results of the negotiations with the Soviet trade mission and announced the probable increase of grain sales to the Soviet Union beyond the framework of the bilateral accord.

He recalled that the accord provides for the annual sale of 4.5 million tons of fodder grain (4 million tons of corn and sorghum and .5 million tons of soybeans). He said that Argentina has already sold 200,000 tons more of soybeans, 2.4 million tons more of wheat and 3 million tons more of sorghum which had not been included in the accord. He indicated that an additional sale of 3 million tons of corn and sorghum is being negotiated.

In a statement made at the end of a meeting with Soviet Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Sorin Gordeyev, Santirso admitted that the Soviets had "conveyed their concern over their negative balance of trade with Argentina."

He concluded by saying that he was "very satisfied" with the results of the talks and added that the Soviets "still see us as good suppliers."

SOVIET HYDROELECTRIC TURBINE MANUFACTURERS ARRIVE

PY192126 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1535 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (NA)--Directors of the Soviet enterprise which is providing the turbines for the Argentine-Uruguayan dam of Salto Grande arrived in the country today to be briefed on the functioning of these turbines, and to study with national officials the possibility of also supplying the turbines for the future Yacyreta dam, as they stated here.

The Soviet delegation is headed by Vladimir Pavlov, director general of the energy enterprise "Energomasheksport," and his Deputy Director Aleksandr Gabrilov.

In remarks made at Ezeiza Airport, Pavlov stated that according to reports he had received, "the 13 turbines already installed at Salto Grande are functioning well, except for some minor technical problems which we are also going to assess here."

Pavlov indicated that only one turbine agreed upon in the contract has not yet been delivered. It is the 14th turbine which will be shipped from the factory, which is located in Leningrad.

DELEGATE TO VATICAN NEGOTIATIONS RESIGNS

PY202203 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1856 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (TELAM)--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion has accepted the resignation submitted by Pedro Jose Frias, from the post of honorary consultant to the Argentine delegation which is negotiating at the Vatican with Chile over its border conflict with the latter country in the southern zone.

The decision was published in the official bulletin today.

Frias, current member of the Supreme Court of Justice, had been appointed to the post on 11 April 1979 by decree law 830 issued by the national executive branch.

The Argentine foreign minister has also decided to transfer to the Foreign Ministry the current Argentine ambassador in Uruguay, Guillermo de la Plaza; and the representative of our country in Saudi Arabia, Juan Manuel Figuerero Antequeda.

FOREIGN MINISTER CAMILION RETURNS FROM URUGUAY

PY202054 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2006 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (NA)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion has returned to this capital after a meeting in the city of Colonia with his Uruguayan counterpart, Estanislao Valdez Otero. The foreign minister's plane arrived at 1633 at the military sector of the metropolitan airport.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH THE NETHERLANDS--Buenos Aires, 3 May (TELAM)--According to the National Statistics and Census Institute, bilateral trade exchange between Argentina and the Netherlands during 1980 showed a surplus which surpassed $533 million in Argentina's favor. During the period, Argentina exported beef, corn, vegetables, fruit, tobacco, etc, worth $715 million, which represents 9.4 percent of Argentina's total exports. From the Netherlands, Argentina imported milk, eggs, fruit, liquor, soft drinks, chemical and industrial products which amounted to $182 million, which represents 1.8 percent of Argentina's total imports. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1053 GMT 3 May 81 PY]

NAVAL FORCE DENIES ARREST OF NAVAL OFFICERS

PY192047 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The Bolivian naval force headquarters has asserted in a communique that no officers of the force have been detained by state security organizations. The document released by the naval force headquarters says:

In view of press reports published in the cities of La Paz and Santa Cruz on the detention of naval force officers, the general command of the Bolivian naval force believes it proper to make it clear that the state security organizations have at no time arrested any member of the navy. On the other hand, there is a group of officers who are at the disposal of the military courts.

ARMY SUMMONS FUGITIVE COLONEL EMILIO LANZA

PY210057 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2145 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 20 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Lt Col Emilio Lanza, who 10 days ago led an unsuccessful military uprising against President Luis Garcia Meza, was summoned to report to the Bolivian military officials, the army reported today.

The army chief of staff, Gen Jorge Aguila Teran, today confirmed that Colonel Lanza is still fugitive and that he had been summoned to report to the military officials.

In response to an open letter published by Lanza's wife in which she holds President Garcia Meza and the high military command responsible for her husband's security and life, General Aguila Teran said that in no way will serious actions be taken against comrades of the military institutions.

He regarded the letter of Lanza's wife as whimsical and pointed out that the investigations into the possible connections of the movement in which Lanza was involved continue.

OFFICER CHARGED WITH SUPPORTING NEO-NAZI GROUP

PY201416 Paris AFP in Spanish 0210 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 19 May (AFP)--Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza declared here today that an investigation is being carried out regarding the charges that Gen Eden Castillo, chief of the general staff of the armed forces joint command, had mediated in favor of two members of a neo-Nazi group who are under arrest in Brazil.

These charges were made yesterday by the Brazilian newspaper JORNAL DO BRASIL, which stated that General Castillo had claimed the innocence of his compatriots Tatiana Vaca Diez de Ortiz and Ramon Ortiz Gutierrez, who were arrested in the border city Corumba last week.

It seems that the Ortiz couple are part of a neo-Nazi group of eight members, one of whom, the Peruvian citizen Jose Luis Sanchez, was found carrying almost 3 kg of cocaine.

In this regard, the chief of the general staff stated that he had written a letter of recommendation in favor of Leticia Friguero de Alcazar, Tatiana's mother, because she is a distinguished lady from Santa Cruz.

Dionisio Foianini, Bolivian ambassador to Brazil, who was also accused of making recommendations in favor of neo-Nazis, emphatically denied having recommended anybody.

Officer Denies Aid

PY201425 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0004 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 19 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Gen Eden Castillo, one of the higher-ranking members of the Bolivian Armed Forces, today regretted the fact that a recommendation given to a friend of his had been used for illegal purposes.

In a communique issued tonight, General Castillo stated that the letter of recommendation was issued in favor of a Bolivian couple at the special and reiterated request of Mrs Leticia Friguero de Balcazar, but never in favor of neo-Nazis involved in illegal and criminal activities. He also explained that the letter was not addressed to any Brazilian authority.

In his communique, Castillo regretted the fact that a recommendation made with the best intention of helping Mrs Friguero de Balcazar's relatives, who I do not know, had been used for illegal purposes, thus denying the best wishes of the undersigned, who is always at the service of justice and the law and for those reasons cannot conceal criminal acts which are unethical and opposed to good habits.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS NEW CONSTITUTION DRAFTED

PY201359 Paris AFP in Spanish 0236 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 19 May (AFP)--The Presidential Information Secretariat reported today that the Bolivian military government has decided to undertake a national institutionalization process by drafting a new constitution.

An official gazette notes that all Bolivian embassies have been informed about the drafting of a new constitution which will provide the framework for the announced institutionalization process.

The National Legislative Advisory Commission (CONAL), which is presided over by Gen Juan Lechin Suarez, will be in charge of drafting the new constitution.

According to an official government spokesman, the new constitution must establish the framework of a true democracy that must comply with the nation's political needs and not, like previous ones, with foreign, neocolonialistic or imperialistic impositions that resulted in the frustration and deception of the people in the last three elections.

He added that the new constitution will provide for a system ensuring the permanent participation of the people at all national social levels and that it will also strengthen local and provincial governments.

He noted that one of the main objectives will be to achieve an institutional stability and a balance of powers to implement the proper legal framework for promoting development with sovereignty.

He said that the present constitution will be enforced until the new one is approved.

NEW EIGHTH ARMY DIVISION COMMANDER APPOINTED

PY202147 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2007 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 20 May (LATIN)--Gen Humberto Cayoja Riart was installed today as the new commander of the powerful 8th Army Division stationed in the Santa Cruz Department, 930 km southeast of this capital.

He is replacing Col Gary Prado Salmon, who is in the United States recovering from a bullet wound he suffered early this month.

Cayoja Riart was education minister during the brief government of Gen Juan Pereda Asbun in 1978. He was also military attache in the United States and Chile.

In 1967 he became chief of operations of the 4th Army Division stationed in Camiri, 1200 kilometers southeast of this capital, from where he planned the operations against the guerrilla group of Ernesto Che Guevara.

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS ARMY FROM DRUG CONTROL

PY200202 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0025 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 19 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza today ordered the armed forces to withdraw from the fight against drug trafficking which will henceforth be left in the hands of appropriate existing agencies.

The information was carried in the newspaper ULTIMA HORA and it was confirmed by a high-ranking source in the military government, which made it clear that the decision does not imply that the government will entirely pull out of the fight against drug trafficking in Bolivia.

The source told LATIN that the measure was adopted at the institutional level by the armed forces in view of the lack of response from international agencies and drug consuming countries interested in the repression of the drug traffic.

According to the newspaper, General Garcia Meza had noted that despite all the effort and sacrifices to uncover drug processing factories, to arrest drug traffickers and to seize cocaine and dollars, the armed forces were pulled out of the fight against drug trafficking because there has been no support from drug-consuming countries. The source also said that in January the armed forces took upon themselves the exceptional task of cooperating in the fight against drug trafficking. At the end of 1980, the government had announced the launching of an all-out internal campaign to do away with illegal drug trafficking and processing.

An international agency has reported that drug trafficking represented about $1.66 million in annual earnings for Bolivia. After launching its campaign against drug trafficking, the Bolivian Government had requested cooperation from all nations in this fight.

During the last 2 months, more than 121 kilograms of cocaine were seized, more than 164 persons were arrested, 16 houses or mansions and 16 rural properties were confiscated, 32 vehicles and 14 aircraft were seized, as well as more than $1 million worth of jewelry, according to an official report.

The Bolivian Government has maintained that the fight against drug trafficking was not only the problem of producing countries, but especially of consuming countries. In early April a new drug control law was promulgated to impose more drastic sanctions against producers, traffickers and consumers.

The fight against drug trafficking was stepped up in the wake of accusations that government officials were involved in it. Former Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez and former Education Minister Col Ariel Coca have been accused and they said they would defend themselves from such accusations. Col Norbert Salomon, who is Bolivian military attache in Venezuela, has also been assuced.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO'S VISIT TO FRG

For German and Brazilian reports on President Figueiredo's 3-day visit to the FRG, including a press conference and a final communique which mentions that both governments expressed their desire to continue to fulfill the agreements between them on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the West Europe 20 May DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

President Returns From FRG

PY201852 Paris AFP in Spanish 1834 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Brasilia, 20 May (AFP)--Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo arrived at 1430 (1730 GMT) from Frankfurt after having made an official 3-day visit to the FRG.

Figueiredo arrived 6 hours late in Brasilia because the plane on which he was traveling had a technical fault upon leaving the Frankfurt airport and it had to return to be repaired.

Before landing in Brasilia, the presidential plane made a technical stopover in Fortaleza, capital of Ceara State, in the country's northeast region.

POLICE SEARCHING FOR MEMBERS OF NEO-NAZI GROUP

PY201407 Paris AFP in Spanish 1655 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Campo Grande, Brazil, 19 May (AFP)--It was disclosed here today that the Federal Police Department is carrying out a vast operation all along the Bolivian-Brazilian border area in order to locate and arrest the members of the Bolivian neo-Nazi group Young Bolivia Front [Frente Bolivia Joven], who are probably hiding in that region.

This information was disclosed by Police Superintendent Geraldo Mendes Xavier, chief of the Federal Police Department which is linked to the Justice Ministry in Mato Grosso do Sul State. He also stated that it is quite possible that the leader of the neo-Nazi group, the German mercenary Joachin Fiebelkorn, is still in the Bolivian-Brazilian border region.

Fiebelkorn's arrest was announced by a Brazilian newspaper yesterday, but Mendes Xavier stated that the leader of the Young Bolivia Front remains at large since he managed to escape the ring formed by federal agents of Corumba city on 7 May when another eight members of this neo-Nazi group were arrested.

Mendes Xavier recalled that eight foreigners--three Bolivians, two Argentines, one Peruvian, one Austrian and one German--were arrested when they were trying to enter Brazilian territory with arms, telecommunication equipment and almost 3 kg of cocaine.

GRAIN EXPORTS NOT AFFECTED BY LIFTING EMBARGO

PY180346 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0500 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Porto Alegre, 17 May (TELAM)--The U.S. Government's decision to lift the grain embargo against the Soviet Union has not affected Brazilian grain exports.

Sources from this sector have reported in Porto Alegre, the capital of Rio Grande do Sul State, that this year Brazil will export to the Soviet Union 415,000 tons of soybeans at $295 per ton, and 370,000 tons of soybean fodder at $250 per ton. Both the soybeans and the soybean fodder are produced by the southern states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Parana.

PRESIDENT HOPES FOR ARGENTINE POSITIVE ANSWER

PY202018 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 May 81

[Relay from Government House by (Graciela Contreras)]

[Excerpt] Today the president of the republic stated that Chilean relations in the international sphere are quite favorable and that there are no problems at the domestic level. The chief of state discussed these two issues during a working breakfast with the journalists accredited to La Moneda Palace.

The president pointed out that nowadays we do not worry about human rights and that he is now sending the Chilean workers' delegation to the International Labor Organization (ILO) meeting. The president said that Guillermo Medina is a member of that delegation and reiterated that he has not received Medina's resignation from the post he holds within the State Council. His excellency pointed out that Medina will represent the Chilean workers in Geneva.

The chief of state also said that the regrettable attack against the pope, which Chile has repudiated, is the most important issue in the international sphere at present.

He added that this attack should encourage the Chilean and Argentine Governments to accept what the pope has proposed, that is, to eliminate the tense situation which has existed between the two countries. This issue practically forces us to adopt this attitude since it is a means to show his holiness the country's good disposition regarding his appeal and that Chile repudiates violent actions.

He continued, stating that: I believe it encourages the countries involved in the mediation to reach a rapproachment as a sign of their affection to his holiness.

Questioned by the journalists on whether this demonstration has already been made, the president said textually: We have accepted the pope's proposal and have suggested a series of measures aimed at lessening the tense atmosphere. [Words indistinct] that he believes Argentina has taken a step similar to Chile's.

He was asked whether the release of the arrested persons was contemplated within those measures, to which he answered that several measures are contemplated and that this is among them but that it is not the only one. He added: We have analyzed the situation with the ministers and advisers and have accepted some of the measures.

Regarding the next steps to be taken he stated that Chile has delivered its answer to Rome and that he believes Argentina will also deliver its answer.

Questioned on whether the Vatican had set a deadline, he said that the Vatican never establishes deadlines but that it should be within the shortest term possible. He reiterated that the government is talking with the Vatican and not with the Argentine Government.

He said that his holiness had requested of us a series of measures aimed at easing the tense atmosphere. We have analyzed the situation and proposed a series of measures. This is an answer accepting his suggestions, adding our conditions. As a Catholic nation, Chile could not have given a negative answer and I believe that Argentina, as a Catholic nation also, will take a similar step.

During his talks with the journalists accredited to La Moneda Palace, the president referred to Chile's international position by stating that it is quite favorable and pointed out, for example, that with the change of presidents in the United States, Chile has a more friendly and more fraternal relationship.

In America we are doing well, in Europe we have improved our relations with all the countries, with Asia we have maintained permanent contacts and those same good and friendly relations are maintained with the African countries.

At the end of his meeting with the journalists, the chief of state stated that the country, at present, is calm except for small extremist outbreaks which are under control.

NEW MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO BE SWORN IN

PY191336 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Martin Bustos Gallardo, the president of the Chilean Maritime Confederation, COMACH, will be sworn in today as a member of the Legislative Council headed by Adm Jose Toribio Merino. The other new members of the council to be sworn in are Vice Adm (Hugo Castro Gimenez) (ret); and (Arturo Mayorga Santana), the president of the Helmsmen's Union.

The swearing-in ceremony will be held today at noon in the Diego Portales Building and it will attended by all the members of the legislative commission, which will immediately devote itself to the study of new draft laws.

RELATIONS WITH ITALY TO BE NORMALIZED SOON

PY192130 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpt] Javier Illanes, director general of the Foreign Ministry, disclosed that Chile and Italy have decided to normalize their relations. Illanes explained that the relations between the two nations have not been quite normal since 1973 and recalled that the relations between Santiago and Rome, since 1973, have been maintained at the level of representatives.

Illanes stated that Chile has confirmed (Mariano Fuentecilla) as Chilean charge d'affaires in Rome and that Rome has appointed (Tomas Delergotilli) as representative to Santiago, thus normalizing the relations between the two countries in accordance with international law.

Illanes explained that since September 1973, Chile and Italy have experienced a de facto relationship, since neither of the two countries would recognize the other country's ambassador.

Illanes pointed out that this new step taken by the two governments is very positive for the relationship between the two countries. He pointed out that it will help to maintain an easier relationship and that the appointment of ambassadors will take place later if conditions are favorable.

Negotiations to normalize Chilean-Italian relations started last December in Rome when Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames visited there to receive the pope's proposal to overcome the southern border conflict with Argentina.

BRIEFS

NEWS AMBASSADORS TO U.S., PERU--Foreign Relations Minister Rene Rojas Galdames announced that Enrique Valenzuela, former mining minister, has been designated by the government as ambassador to the United States, and he has received agreement from that country. Valenzuela replaces ambassador Jose Miguel Barros Franco, who will soon take up the ambassadorship in Lima, Peru. [Text] [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2255 GMT 8 May 81 PY]

VALDES OTERO MEETS ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER

PY202040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1658 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Colonia, Uruguay, 20 May (TELAM)--Within the framework of Argentine diplomatic policy, the Southern Cone concept lacks sense, said Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion today during an interview he and his Uruguayan colleague, Estanislao Valdes Otero, held at the end of the first round of negotiations that they held at Colonia City Hall.

About their negotiations, Camilion said that first of all they discussed bilateral relations and that they then reviewed issues of common interest such as integration programs, natural gas supply, electric energy, and others such as the duty free zone, the development of the River Plate Basin and trade prospects resulting from the recent changes in Argentine trade trends.

He noted that they also reviewed the overall interantional situation since both Argentina and Uruguay are part of the community of nations.

Camilion noted that this meeting has been the starting point for establishing closer personal relations, and that Argentine-Uruguayan relations are at present in an excellent stage in view of the work undertaken by their predecessors.

He said he believed Argentine-Uruguayan relations have surpassed the normal level of relations between two countries. He said that a good example of this is the Salto Grande dam, which is a great undertaking that demanded a common effort. He noted that the objective of this meeting was to study and discuss prospective cooperation agreements between the two countries.

He disdained the idea of establishing a common front to defend Argentine-Uruguayan products in international markets, noting: I do not believe this is a good idea. I believe, however, that we should make a joint effort to increase our trade.

Regarding the situation with Chile, Camilion said that it is within the framework of the papal mediation and that Argentina maintains diplomatic relations with Chile. Answering a question, he said that there are no problems for third countries in crossing the Chilean-Argentine border.

He also noted that Argentina will not use an aggressive policy to recover the Malvinas Islands, but that the time has come to achieve a solution to this old problem.

For his part, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Valdes Otero noted that in his meeting with his Argentine colleague, they discussed the duty free zone and bilateral economic relations. He noted that they share similar views on the international issues that were discussed and that their two countries enjoy an excellent level of diplomatic relations that should be emulated in other regions of the world.

Asked about the reaction in Uruguay to the attack against the Pope, he said that it was a tragedy and that it made evident once more that nothing is sacred for international terrorism.

NEW AIR FORCE COMMANDER SWORN IN BY PRESIDENT

PY141938 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] The new commander in chief of the air force stated that the institutionalization of the country is the main objective of the process. This statement as made during the first press conference offered by Air Force Lt Gen Jose Cardozo after being sworn in as commander in chief of the air force by the president of the republic.

CORDIAL LOPEZ PORTILLO-REAGAN MEETING SEEN

FL202132 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2120 GMT 20 May 81

[By Fernando Sotres C.]

[Text] Mexico City, 20 May (NOTIMEX)--Joaquin Gambda Pascoe, chairman of the Senate standing committee, today said that the June meeting between President Jose Lopez Portillo and Ronald Reagan will be held in an atmosphere of complete cordiality.

Interviewed at Mexico City International Airport, the Senate leader emphasized that the meeting of the two presidents will help improve understanding between Mexico and the United States. He said that better organization of the bilateral agreements that have been approved can be reiterated.

He was asked in the brief interview about the present status of bilateral maritime agreements and he noted that so far they have not been ratified because the U.S. Senate still has not expressed its decision. Lastly, he reiterated that Mexico maintains its position of respecting and defending the 200-mile territorial waters.

PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO MEETS SAUDI BUSINESSMEN

FL192133 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2124 GMT 19 May 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 19 May (NOTIMEX)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo met this afternoon with the members of the Saudi Arabian Businessmen's Committee. He told them that "the two countries like to be respectful and to be respected since on the basis of equality they can undertake various business projects for mutual benefit."

On behalf of the Saudi delegation, Shaykh Isma'l Abu Dawud said that possibilities have been examined for consolidating relations between his country and Mexico and that there is a broad field in which there can be cooperation and joint investments. He said that coinvestment project already is operating here which is expected to have great success and encourage those who are interested in cooperation between the two countries.

For his part, Francisco Padua Sayeg, chief of the Middle East section of the Mexican Management Council for International Affairs (CEMAI), thanked the president for his nomination to head the Mexican Embassy in Saudi Arabia and for strengthening other Mexican diplomatic missions in the Middle East.

He added that concerns of Saudi businessmen can be identified with the priorities Mexico is placing on its economic development. He said certain coinvestment projects on tourism have been examined as well as the contribution which Mexico can make to the construction of housing units.

He further reported tha the necessary formality will be given to the integration of the Mexico-Saudi Arabia bilateral committee so that later the possibilities of forming joint capital companies an be examined.

LABOR LEADER CHARGES DESTABILIZATION BY CLERGY, CP

FL201656 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0515 GMT 20 May 81

[By Alejandra Ortiz]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 19 May (NOTIMEX)--The leader of the Revolutionary Labor Confederation [Confederacion Obrera Revolucionaria--COR], Angel Olivo Solis, asserted today that the Mexican Communist Party and the clergy are deliberately trying to destabilize the country on the eve of the presidential succession.

He added that the many statements made in recent days by religious and leftist representatives are also aimed at causing an escalation of violence in Mexico to disrupt the 1982 presidential elections.

Olivo Solis referred specifically to the bishop of Oaxaca and said that the latter wants to ignore problems characteristic of the history of Mexico when the clergy were the owners of the big [as received], when the priests owned most of the country.

The labor leader said that this political confusion will not cease when the name of the presidential candidate is made public because the situation will remain the same as long as Mexico controls its petroleum and uranium. He asserted that these destabilizers have always served interests alien to Mexico and "they have been joined by the Communist Party led by a group of mixed-up madmen."

He went on to say that those who have questioned the reelection of high-ranking officials are representatives of the right [as received] who want to discredit the government and the president himself. "Fortunately, he has thoroughly refuted and disarmed them and now all they can do is say outwardly that they agree and inwardly plot a new maneuver."

Concluding, he denied that the country's political situation is tense and added that it is not serious because there is only one leader who will run the country to the end of his term and who all workers will support unquestioningly: Jose Lopez Portillo.

MEXICO, EQUATORIAL GUINEA CONDEMN NEOCOLONIALISM

FL202334 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Mexico and Equatorial Guinea have condemned all forms of neocolonialism. The position of the two countries was outlined in Mexico during a visit to that country by Equatorial Guinea's minister of state for foreign affairs. The two countries expressed their support for the rights of all peoples to self-determination. Mexico and Equatorial Guinea have also agreed to expand their bonds of friendship and cooperation.

JAPANESE ENVOY NOTES RESPECT FOR PATRIMONIAL SEA

FL192312 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2255 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 19 May (NOTIMEX)--Japan always has respected and will respect Mexico's 200-mile patrimonial sea, Japanese Ambassador to Mexico Nobuo Matsunaga asserted today. He said that Japan has no right to investigate Mexican waters and that only Mexico has sovereignty over such waters.

The ambassador explained that if some Japanese vessels were to be caught fishing in Mexican territorial waters, it certainly would be vessels leased to private enterprises of other nations, in which case Japan would not be responsible. He concluded by noting that he is not aware that Japanese vessels have violated Mexican territorial waters, either by fishing or conducting investigations in its waters.

BELIZE

PREMIER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH UK, GUATEMALA

No Territory to Guatemala

FL210128 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpt] British and Guatemalan officials and representatives of the Belize Government met today in New York in the first of a series of meetings to work out details on the heads of agreement signed in London on March 11th. Belize is being represented at the talks by Deputy Premier the Honorable C.L.B. Rogers; the minister of state in the premier's office, Vernon Courtenay; and Minister of Health Mr Assad Shoman.

The Belize Government has promised that once a treaty or treaties have been worked out they will be put in a referendum to the people of Belize.

Commenting on the opening of the heads of agreement talks in New York today, Premier Price reiterated his government's pledge not to cede 1 square centimeter of Belizean territory to Guatemala during the course of the negotiations of the joint commission on the heads of agreement. The premier made the statement in a radio broadcast.

The premier said that because of the international support Belize now has, we now have within our grasp the fulfillment of the most expressed desire and demand of the Belizean people that Guatemala remove from its constitution the transitory article which states that Belize is part of Guatemala.

Invitation to UDP Open

FL202345 Bridgetown CANA in English 2327 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpt] Belmopan, Belize, 20 May (CANA)--Belize Premier George Price said today the government was still willing to have representatives from the opposition United Democratic Party (UDP) to join a team negotiating a final agreement with Central American neighbor, Guatemala. Talks on details of a provisional agreement in which Guatemala dropped claims on Belizean territory in exchange for maritime concessions began today in New York.

The opposition has described the preliminary pact as a sell-out, but Mr Price in a radio broadcast, said that the Belize delegation had precise instruction to protect the fundamental rights and interest of the Belizean people.

Mr Price noted that it should be expected that Britain (which has responsibility for Belize's defense and external affairs) will be looking after its long-term interest, while he did not expect the Guatemalans to yield easily on the more complicated issues involved. "This is all the more reason why we had hoped that the opposition would have been present at the talks, to give support to our well-known position. Even at the eleventh hour we want the people to know that the offer to the opposition remains open," Mr Price said.

He reviewed the progress of his government's attempts for the past 19 years to find an amicable settlement to the territorial dispute.

COSTA RICA

IRAQI DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR HIGH-LEVEL TALKS

PA210427 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0130 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] An Iraqi Government diplomatic mission has arrived in the country to meet with government officials and inform them of the situation being experienced by that country.

The Iraqi mission is made up of several Iraqi ambassadors to Latin American countries. They met this afternoon with the president of the republic and with German Serrano Pinto, acting foreign minister.

The acting foreign minister said that the Iraqis explained the course of the conflict with Iran and the viewpoints of the Iraqi Government in this regard.

Costa Rica and Iraq established diplomatic relations 2 months ago, according to a Foreign Ministry source. However, it was noted that no Iraqi ambassador to Costa Rica has been appointed.

The establishment of diplomatic relations with Iraq is an expression of Costa Rica's policy of maintaining ties of friendship with all the world's countries within a framework of mutual respect and cooperation, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

CONTROL POSTS TO BE SET UP ON NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA210418 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides announced today that duly trained personnel will be assigned to safeguard our sovereignty on the northern border. These persons will be assigned to 14 control posts from which they will prevent smuggling and the entry of illegal aliens as well as the violation of our territory by persons from the neighboring country to the north.

This measure was reported to Eden Pastora, Nicaraguan defense minister [as heard], who expressed satisfaction with the action, the public security minister added.

As proof of the Nicaraguan Government's willingness to keep our territory from being invaded by unknown persons, Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, will tour all Nicaraguan control posts. During his tour, the Nicaraguan defense minister will inspect each post and punish those persons who have unquestionably crossed into Costa Rican territory. In addition, those Nicaraguans who not only violated the border but also committed some crime will be imprisoned, Public Security Minister Carmona Benavides said.

NEW MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED FOR CUBAN EMIGRES

PA142022 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 5 May 81 p 6-A

[Text] The Public Security Ministry has decided to set conditions for the entry of Cuban exiles into the country as soon as possible. Minister Arnulfo Carmona has explained that under the measures that will be adopted, the number of Cubans permitted to enter here will be in direct proportion to the number leaving our country.

According to data provided by the computation department, 7,687 visas were granted to Cubans from September 1980 to February 1981.

During that period, 2,852 Cubans entered our territory. To this figure one must add an average of 200 others who arrive every Sunday via Iberia. It has been estimated that a total of 4,350 Cubans have arrived in this country so far. About 235 of them have officially departed for the United States.

It is also believed that about 1,000 of them left Costa Rica illegally by way of Bimini, a Caribbean island.

Some 3,000 to 3,500 are still in this country. They neither can nor should work, since their status is neither refugee nor resident. They are merely here in transit, on their way to other nations, Carmona explained.

He added that relatives in the United States and Puerto Rico presumably send economic aid to these people.

Carmona said that he does not know what the Cubans who are temporarily here do. However, reports obtained from judicial branch sources indicate that many of them work. This is because they must find some way to earn money while waiting for the United States to grant them visas to enter that country.

The Airbridge Continues

Carmona insisted that our government has maintained its offer to continue the airbridge between Havana and San Jose for humanitarian reasons.

He stressed that this will depend on the Cubans who are still here. Only in certain very exceptional cases, he explained, will they be granted resident status.

The official recalled that the condition set for establishing the airbridge was that they would enter and immediately look for other countries to go to.

He stressed that the country is not in a position to absorb the large number of Cubans that have arrived.

The necessary conditions exist to handle a massive influx, he added. This week, he will hold a meeting with representatives of the Cuban colony and the airline that brings the Cubans in from Havana on Sundays.

The legal measures to be adopted in connection with this matter will be analyzed.

Carmona thinks that if 500 of the Cubans here in "transit" leave, then 500 other Cubans waiting in Havana with visas will be allowed to come.

It is too late to implement this decision before next Sunday. However, this decision will become effective as soon as the parties are notified.

GOVERNMENT BARS ENTRY OF CUBANS EXPELLED FROM U.S.

PA210414 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides said today that Cubans who are being expelled by U.S. authorities will not be allowed to enter Costa Rica. Only three of those Cubans will be allowed to enter to provide information to officials of the Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ, regarding the illegal traffic of Cubans.

An order in this regard has already been issued, Carmona Benavides said. Therefore, none of the Cubans caught with Costa Rican passports will be able to return to Costa Rica.

7,000 SALVADORANS TO BE GIVEN REFUGEE STATUS

PA141730 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Several members of the National Migration Council have held a meeting with the vice president of the republic, the justice minister and the director of the Costa Rican Red Cross. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Salvadoran refugees' problems in this country, Deputy Security Minister Harry Wohlstein Rubinstein explained. A procedure was also established to grant refugee status to some 7,000 Salvadorans who are staying in the country, he added.

An interviewing commission composed of delegates of the National Migration Council and the Labor Ministry will operate jointly with the Red Cross to analyze each Salvadorans case.

In this manner, they will be either qualified or disqualified under the terms established by the agreement for refugees and refugee status will be granted to them. Immigrants with refugee status receive protection and support from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees), the deputy public security minister added.

EL SALVADOR

LAWYERS' REFUSAL TO AID ELECTORAL PATH CRITICIZED

CCE on Lawyers' Rebuff

PA202320 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 May 81 p 31

[Paid advertisement: "The Central Electoral Council [CCE] Responds to the Board of Directors of the Federation of Lawyers of El Salvador"]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 19 May 1981
To: The president of the directive board of the Federation of Lawyers of El Salvador

We are very pleased that you have admitted and acknowledged, just as we do, "that the electoral path is the only one that makes it possible to resolve democratically the political differences among the country's various sectors" and that above and beyond violence, intolerance and extremism, it is the freely expressed will which we must seek at all times as the loftiest manifestation of the Salvadoran citizenry.

To this end, we think it is necessary to begin a preelectoral process with the participation of those political parties that may wish to do so and are willing to respect the rules of the democratic game.

We also think it is necessary to reform our penal laws in due time in order to properly punish the crimes committed against electoral freedom.

We deplore the fact that our request has not been heeded, but we express to you our gratitude for the opportunity you have given us to open the doors to future discussion which, no doubt, will help clarify the position of the lawyers' union. This is shown by the fact that we have already received offers from distinguished jurists who are willing to assist us in preparing the draft electoral law.

[Signed] Jorge Bustamante, president
E. Rodriguez Rivas, member
G. Antonio Guevara, member

Station Commentary

PA202212 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1838 GMT 20 May 81

[Commentary: "We Should All Contribute Toward Finding the Road to Peace"]

[Text] At this dramatic moment in the country's life, it is important to think about the unity of all Salvadorans of good will so that each may give his quota of cooperation for the reestablishment of the peace that is so greatly desired by our people, who want only to work and who repudiate all the enslaving systems which the pro-Soviet mercenaries wish to impose on us.

We Salvadorans must be united in ideals and in action in order to keep the flame of patriotism alive, without reticence or vacillation that makes us think negative thoughts because the country needs our concourse. Our fatherland is demanding this of its true sons.

However, it often happens that, at the crucial hour, when the contribution of the knowledgeable has been requested for just a single one of the strategies that will allow us to build the road to peace, those sectors have refused to cooperate in one of the most important enterprises for the achievement of a true democracy. On this occasion, it is the Federation of Lawyers that has retreated, saying that it will not participate in the formulation of a juridicial instrument that is necessary for the development of an electoral process as a formula for eradicating hatred and violence.

On otheroccasions, when the lawyers have not been asked to cooperate, they have claimed that the laws do not meet legal requirements because professional jurists were consulted. They themselves admit that the best means of democratizing the country is by consulting with the people, but they contradict themselves when they refuse to help to create an instrument that will be a guarantee of the honesty of the elections.

History will duly judge the negative attitude of the jurists. However, the Central Elections Council has done its part and the fact that the Federation of Lawyers has refused to contribute to the great cause of peace will not stop the process because the objective here is of national interest. Those lawyers who fully realize that the fatherland is in danger will lend their knowledge to allow the struggle for democracy to continue.

ELECTIONS DESCRIBED AS 'TRICK' TO STALL FOR TIME

PA181837 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 May 81

[Commentary: "Elections, a Trick To Exterminate the Opposition"]

[Text] The junta's servant, Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Election Council, continues to play the game of the dictatorship by promising elections for next year as a solution to the crisis.

Bustamante said that the junta and the armed forces view the elections as a way to solve the conflict. He then made the ridiculous statement that the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] should get organized as a political party and participate in the election.

Meanwhile, in statements made in Santo Domingo, Guillermo Manuel Ungo, member of the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the FDR, said that the junta refused to seek a political solution for the country's situation when it rejected the dialogue with states such as Mexico, the Vatican, Panama, Venezuela and Costa Rica.

Ungo, who in 1972 participated in the presidential elections together with Duarte, said that the election proposal is a trick because they want to use that period of time to exterminate the opposition and hold elections in a cemetery. He added: Now Duarte accuses me of being a communist because I am opposed to the crimes he is committing in complicity with imperialism and the reactionary forces of El Salvador. He noted that the FDR is willing to hold talks with the government as long as repression, tortures and murders end and a mediation is permitted with the participation of a European Christian democrat, a member of the Socialist International of Europe, another from Latin America and another representative of the United States.

Meanwhile, Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, member of the FMLN general leadership, said that the elections proposed by the dictatorship are doomed to fail because they are based on the idea of annihilating the armed struggle of our people.

'IRREVERENT' CONDUCT OF MARYKNOLL PRIEST CONDEMNED

PA202334 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1847 GMT 20 May 81

[Station editorial: "The Case of the Maryknoll Priest"]

[Text] The Salvadoran people are notably Christian and respectful of the religious principles of those who have the sacred mission of propagating the doctrine of love and peace preached by Jesus Christ.

In El Salvador, freedom of religion is practiced, and there are churches of different faiths. For this reason, Salvadorans are surprised when their faith is betrayed by the irreverent and censurable conduct of one of those clergymen who have deviated from the path og good and joins those who preach hatred and violence, terror and death among their own brothers.

This is the case of U.S. priest Roy Bourgeois, a member of the Maryknoll Order who came to El Salvador with the bad intention to create a conflicting situation. As part of a maneuver of the enemies of the Salvadoran fatherland, he disappeared from the hotel in which he was registered, making people think he had been kidnapped or that he had perhaps met a violent death when in fact, according to his own statements, he had been a guest and comrade for several days of the subversive groups that are operating in our country.

The priest in question arrived here by means of deceit and lies, passing himself off as a newsman and interpreter. Therefore, the letter sent recently by Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, to Father James (Leman), father superior of the Maryknoll Order, headquartered in the United States, should be considered an enlightening document.

Some days ago, you came to El Salvador, President Duarte says to the general superior, in consternation over the sudden disappearance of Roy Bourgeois. In our meeting, you indicated to me that it was not possible for Mr Bourgeois to have fled to the guerrillas because such a move would be contrary to his religious beliefs and would deceive you, the Maryknoll Order and his own principles.

However, what happened? After several days of absence, Bourgeois himself arrived alone and on foot at the U.S. Embassy, where he confirmed that he had personally written a letter in which he declared that he had joined the armed struggle of the terrorist guerrillas.

Although Bourgeois' statements alone make him a criminal, Duarte's letter states, the U.S. Embassy requested that the Salvadoran Government grant him authorization to leave the country, which it did. He left for Miami on 7 May 1981.

This dirty trick by a person who freely enters El Salvador and later leaves after fulfilling an openly subversive mission is the essential subject of the letter sent by the president of the revolutionary government junta. Despite its respectful terms, this letter openly denounces those who, in one way or another, conspire against and attack the legal (?representatives) of the state and seek to make them the victims of the expansionist ambitions of international communism.

NEW BATTALION TO COMBAT REBELS NEAR SUCHITOTO

PA202358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2017 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 20 May (ACAN-EFE)--A new battalion of the Salvadoran Army named Atlacatl will operate in the towns located near the city of Suchitoto to definitely rid the area of the guerrilla groups that have been camping in the place for over 6 months.

According to the residents of Suchitoto, the Atlacatl Battalion is composed of about 100 national guardsmen, policemen and soldiers armed with modern weapons.

According to the local residents, the battalion has been sent to Suchitoto due to the leftists groups' activities in the 28 cantons in the area, where the rebels keep the peasants from harvesting their crops and sabotage the electrical plants, the water pipes, the transportation services and the communication lines.

The new soldiers will carry out a more effective operation to wipe out the rebels, since they have learned that the latter come from Cinquera, Chalatenango and other nearby areas to seek refuge in Suchitoto.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Guerrilla Ambush 18 May

PA201507 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1958 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 18 May (ACAN-EFE)--A group of guerrillas today ambushed a Salvadoran Army convoy which was patrolling the Asuncion Farm in Suchitoto, 44 km north of San Salvador. Official reports indicate that the convoy of 200 soldiers was ambushed by the guerrillas who took them by surprise and in the ensuing clash several guerrillas were killed.

In Villa Dolores, Cabanas Department, 90 km to the north, the leftwingers killed three civil defense collaborators, including a professor who was going to give classes in a neighboring canton, according to military sources.

In the northern department of Chalatenango, a group of guerrillas attacked several government offices and various security outposts in the city, according to the same sources. It was not determined if there were any casualties in the attack which, according to the military, lasted more than 2 hours.

Raid on Union Office

PA202229 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 May 81 p 2

[Text] The armed forces seized a large quantity of bombs and subversive propaganda during a raid on the offices of the Hilaturas de Centroamerica Union, a military source has reported.

According to the spokesman, on Sunday the 17th, at about 1645, after the intelligence services checked on the information provided by a union member, the high command authorized the raid in the union's office, which is located on the northern road, near Apopa.

The material seized includes 14 claymore electrical mines, 32 contact bombs, 1 mimeograph and several cut stencils containing propaganda of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the Revolutionary Party of Central American workers and the FAL [Armed Forces of Liberation] (Latin American armed force) as well as a list of the weapons distributed to commanders of the previously mentioned organization [as published].

Bomb Explosions

PA202339 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 May p 40

[Excerpts] Nine businesses were destroyed between 1900 and 2000 (on Monday the 18th), when two bombs exploded. The first one was planted at the Economy Ministry, and it destroyed its main entrance and windows.

The second bomb was reportedly planted in Lamatepeque Street, in the Miramonte residential area, behind the Camino Real Hotel at a lawyers' residence.

The explosion at the Economy Ministry injured two: the institution's watchman, Leonidas Moreira Aguilar, and an unidentified young woman, who was taken to a clinic.

Shots were heard before both of these bombs went off.

Army Operations in Chalatenango

PA202226 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 May 81 pp 3, 29

[Excerpts] Combined army and security corps forces continue fighting extremist groups harassing various Chalatenango towns, a military source said yesterday.

The army spokesman said that counterinsurgency operations have not been covered in specific reports but that a detailed report should be released shortly on the fighting to dislodge the subversives operating in the northern part of the country. The navy post at Tamarindo Beach was attacked by guerrillas who fled when the garrison counter-attacked. No casualties were reported. Sgt Jose Humberto Cardenas, commander of Buenaventura, was killed by heavily armed men in El Semillero Canton in Usulutan Department. Finally, Pvt Jose Ernesto Torres Palacios was murdered in cold blood while on leave.

FMLN Actions, Execution

PA201611 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Combatants of the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front yesterday attacked enemy patrols in San Sebastian in San Vicente Department. The companeros attacked the enemy patrol and killed several of them. According to reports, the attack lasted several minutes and the skirmish extended to Las Mesas, Santa Elena and La Esperanza Cantons.

Meanwhile, in the city of Jutiapa, combatants of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, executed Jose (?Alberto) Cardenas, the repressive local commander of San Buenaventura.

Ambush Near Sapo River

PA201938 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] On Monday, our forces detected an enemy patrol engaged in a reconnaissance mission near Sapo River in the region of Paso Viejo. The enemy was ambushed by our combatants who inflicted two casualties on them.

Subsequently, in reprisal the enemy forces used 105-mm howitzers and 60-mm mortars against our positions. Also, a helicopter fired on a Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front patrol in Cerro Bonito, but we sustained no casualties.

Power Outage in Guazapa

PA201605 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] At this moment, via our swift couriers, we are receiving reports about the military activities of our people in the Francisco Sanchez eastern front. A Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, squad made an incursion in the vicinity of Cacaotera, Morazan Department, with the objective of cutting the powerlines to that region where the dictatorship's positions are constantly harassed by our forces. The power cutoff was effected on Monday in Guazapa Hill leaving the area in complete darkness as of 2200 that night. This caused total panic and confusion among the enemy forces.

U.S. CITIZEN MURDERED IN SAN SALVADOR HOTEL

PA201401 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] San Salvador--The court officials of San Salvador examined yesterday the body of U.S. citizen Adrian Levinski, 55, who was murdered in a hotel in San Salvador.

According to a spokesman from the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, Levinski was a U.S. citizen residing in El Salvador who was married to Salvadoran Estela Menjivar, who apparently was with her husband at the time of the murder.

MORAN REPORTEDLY CONFIRMS SOL MEZA'S TESTIMONY

PA201215 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 May 81 pp 3, 9

[Excerpts] Maj Mario Denis Moran testified in the 5th Criminal Court yesterday morning as a witness to the presence of Ricardo Sol Meza in El Salvador Sheraton Hotel on the evening of Saturday, 3 January of this year. This is part of the trial that is underway to clarify the deaths of Jose Rodolfo Viera, former president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, and two U.S. advisers, Michael Peter Hammer and Mark David Pearlman.

Although it was not possible to obtain details of the witness' testimony, since Major Moran was questioned by Judge Jimenez in his private chambers, it was learned from a reliable source, that his statements coincide with Sol Meza's testimony; that is, on that evening, the deponent and his wife, Silvia Orellana de Moran accompanied Sol Meza and his wife, first to dine in a restaurant and later to El Salvador Sheraton Hotel and they were unaware of what had occurred until a few moments later when all persons present were commenting on the death of three persons who were dining in the hotel.

INVESTIGATION OF NUNS' MURDER SEEN AS SMOKESCREEN

PA132025 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Jose Guillermo Garcia, the genocidal colonel, has continued to make statements about the arrest of members of the state security forces who are suspected of having raped and killed four U.S. Maryknoll nuns.

We Salvadorans ask ourselves certain things about events like these, which take place whenever the junta considers it necessary: Who orders the arrest of the killers? It is obvious that those who instruct, train, support, shelter and pay those assassins are the same persons who are holding them prisoner today. In other words, Colonels Garcia, Gutierrez, Carranza and Vives Casanova first order assassinations--clear examples of this are the 17,000 political crimes, including the murders of four nuns, the rector of the university, Enrique Alvarez Cordova, and Monsignor Romero--and then, as in this case, world opinion forces them to sacrifice six or seven of the hundreds of hired assassins who answer directly to the military high command.

On many occasions Robert White, former U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, emphasized what he called a lack of professionalism--the killing of personalities who turn against the regime--on the part of the paramilitary forces subordinate to the high command.

In the case of the four U.S. nuns, in light of the protest of the U.S. people, the U.S. Embassy--in a bold-faced interference in the administration of government in our country--the genocidal junta has been forced to find a few dupes to cover up that criminal action, which is a daily occurrence. The genocidal Garcia, without shame, declares that he has turned over the laboratory evidence--fingerprints, and so forth--to allow U.S. investigation agencies to prepare the necessary case for the killers to be brought to trial.

It does not matter any more if the entire world becomes aware of the killer colonels' total lack of authority for the administration of justice. What impresses us Salvadorans is basically the state of total deterioration into which the genocidal junta has fallen, even to the point of being unable to camouflage its servility and submission to U.S. imperialism.

It should be emphasized that these secret investigations are taking place only because of the pressure exerted by the people of the United States for some answers with regard to the murder of U.S. citizens, as was the case of the two CIA agents who were advisers to the pitiful agrarian reform program or that of the four Maryknoll nuns.

Today the entire world is well aware of the situation of war and crisis that exists in El Salvador. The democratic countries of the world know that this type of justification of crime is no more than an administrative necessity to allow the Reagan government to defend itself in light of the protests by the U.S. people, who are tired of losing their sons in senseless wars.

ISTA REPORTS ON PAYMENTS FOR CONFISCATED LAND

PA210039 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1849 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 20 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation (ISTA) has paid almost $6.5 million to former owners of lands confiscated under the agrarian reform program, according to a communique issued by the Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic.

The communique, distributed to the media today, adds that "this consolidates the process of agrarian reform that the government is carrying out, through ISTA, all over the national territory."

Reform of the agrarian system was decreed by the government junta in March 1980, along with the nationalization of banking and foreign trade.

According to the official communique, ISTA has paid off the debt on 11 properties "which have been transferred to the peasants, associated in cooperatives, who are working the lands for their own benefit and for the benefit of their families." The estates for which the former owners have been compensated are located in different parts of the country.

In addition, ISTA reported that the members of a new agricultural cooperative have been installed in office on the bonanza estate in La Paz Department south of San Salvador.

"The cooperatives which operate within the agrarian reform program receive technical assistance about nontraditional crops with an eye toward provision of sufficient food for the Salvadoran people in the not-too-distant future, an ISTA communique said.

GUATEMALA

LUCAS CONDITIONS ATTENDANCE AT REGIONAL MEETING

PA201855 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Gen Romero Lucas will participate in an eventual meeting of Central American presidents if the agenda is announced in advance, Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez stated today.

The Costa Rican Government is promoting such a meeting to discuss the problems of the region. If the agenda is not announced opportunely General Lucas will not attend this meeting, the foreign minister stated.

PROFESSIONALS LEAVE CHIMALTENANGO AFTER THREATS

PA201808 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 May 81 p 17

[Text] An exodus of a large number of professionals is taking place in Chimaltenango. It was reported that they are leaving due to constant threats and the violence which prevails in the region.

There are several physicians among them, some of them foreigners who for many years worked in rural development programs which benefited the population.

According to our sources, those professionals had continually received threats warning them to leave the country or suffer the consequences. Therefore, most of them have left the country in order to protect their families.

A similar exodus has taken place in many municipalities of the department, especially in the northwestern area: in San Juan Comalapa, San Martin Jilotepeque, San Jose Poaquil and others, where the violence is greater. Entire families have left their belongings behind to look for peace in other parts of the country.

Our sources who arrived from the area revealed that the large number of people who have died because of this violence is unbelievable. Many bystanders have been killed accidentally, as one can see by the number of women, children and elderly people killed.

STUDENT FRONT DENIES DAMAGING VEHICLES 9 MAY

PA201230 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 May 81 p 8

[Text] The Robin Garcia Revolutionary Student Front (FERRG) yesterday sent a note directly to this newspaper in which it states that it was completely uninvolved in the damaging of 40 automobiles in Zones 1 and 8 on Saturday.

The note says that the "official sources" who attributed this action to FERRG have deceived newspapers. It adds that FERRG is not a guerrilla organization, but a mass organization.

In another paragraph, FERRG admits that its activities include the placement of propaganda bombs and barricades and harassment and sabotage against those who support the government.

FERRG says these actions are political in nature; they are never actions against the people.

The note, on letterhead paper with a red and black flag in the upper left-hand corner, contains a number of other statements and details of several activities, some of them directly related to the 6 May death of Edwin Estuardo Garcia Lemus, a student. Garcia Lemus is described as a "heroic companero."

HONDURAS

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY FIRE ON TWO OAS HELICOPTERS

PA151820 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1725 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 May (ACAN-EFE)--Col Eduardo Mora Alfaro, coordinator of the OAS military observers on the Honduran-Salvadoran border, said today that two OAS helicopters "have been machinegunned, presumably by leftist guerrillas, as they were patrolling Salvadoran territory."

According to Mora, the incidents occurred on 24 April and 5 May in the areas of Torola and Perquin, Morazan Department, El Salvador, near the Honduran border.

The helicopters have sustained seven attacks so far and have been damaged on several occasions, although no one has been wounded and the helicopters have been able to return to their base, said Mora Alfaro.

He explained that as a result of this situation "we have decided to restrict some landing sites and not go near areas which we consider dangerous."

The Salvadoran Armed Forces use helicopters similar to those used by the OAS in their operations against the guerrillas.

Mora added that there has been a considerable increase in the flow of Salvadoran refugees toward Honduras and estimated that "some 30,000 Salvadorans have asked for asylum in the last few days."

The group of OAS observers has been on the Honduran-Salvadoran border for 9 years and is composed of foreign soldiers under the command of Venezuelan Rafael Gatorzo Grimaldi.

JESUITS FROM GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR REFUSED ENTRY

PA152351 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The national immigration authorities will not allow Jesuit clergymen coming from either Guatemala or El Salvador to enter the country. According to Capt Carlos Rodolfo Aleman, chief of immigration policy for San Pedro Sula, these two countries are following a similar policy.

[Begin recording] Well, the reason is as follows: The General Directorate for Population and Immigration Policy learned a few months ago that both Guatemala and El Salvador were expelling priests. In the case of Guatemala, it was mostly Jesuits they were expelling [words indistinct] another order.

We decided that a circular had to be sent to all border, air and maritime delegates due to the situation that was being created, since we had been advised that most of these priests were planning to come to Honduras.

Thus, the general director of population and immigration policy contacted the various authorities and the Honduran clergy to determine what was to be done under these circumstances. It was then decided that the best thing would be to send a circular so these priests would not catch our delegates unawares, since once here in Honduras, it would be hard to make them leave. A circular was sent, and this is what the papers have now reported.

[Question] Why can't these priests come into our country? Are they subversives?

[Answer] Well, the truth is that if they were expelled by both Guatemala and El Salvador it is because they were interfering in the domestic problems of these countries. Honduras [words indistinct] in this aspect and cannot permit foreign priests to interfere in our domestic problems especially in the matter of subversion here in the country.

[Question] What about the deportation of undocumented people?

[Answer] That is a routine activity. We have always deported those who are here illegally or who enter [words indistinct] as well as those who are illegally working in the country. [end recording]

RELATIVES OF FDR LEADER DEPORTED TO NICARAGUA

PA162219 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 6 May 81 p 8

[Text] In the middle of last week, the General Directorate of Population and Immigration Policy deported to Nicaragua all relatives of Facundo Guardado, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador, who were being held in the jails of the Department of National Investigation (DIN) in Tegucigalpa.

The immigration office reports that the deportees are Teresa Guardado and her 1-month-old daughter and Sixto Guardado, who were arrested 2 months ago by DIN agents in Valle de Angeles, Francisco Morazan Department, and who have been held since then at the Barrio Abajo police station. Asked the reason for the deportation, the immigration officers said that the young Guardados did not have the proper permits to reside in Honduras and were moreover suspected of involvement in activities similar to those of their brother.

As the public already knows, Facundo Guardado had been held in jail incommunicado at the 1st Battalion and was released and deported to Panama when a Honduran airline plane was hijacked by guerrillas from the Cinchoneros People's Liberation Movement.

Asked the whereabouts of the Guardado parents, who reportedly resided in Puerto Cortes, the sources said that nothing is officially known about them. The sources say that the other members of the Guardado family were deported to Nicaragua at their own request.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBERS FIELD QUESTIONS ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE'

PA201704 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 May 81

["Face the People" program with Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, presented by unidentified moderator, at the Naisy Rios Auditorium of the Central American University in Managua on 12 May 1981--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] My name is Idania Fonseca. I am an ecology and natural sciences student. I have two concerns: First, there is a great concern among university students because it is said that at the end of this semester we will have 6 months without classes. Also it is said that we will study only one semester every year. This is illogical from a Nicaraguan point of view because naturally we urgently need to have technicians and professionals. If we want our country to become independent from gringo and Russian imperialism, [applause, hoots] I would like to know what is the profound reason for so much time lost.

My second question is: In the newspaper of the Nicaraguans, LA PRENSA naturally... [interrupted by shouting, hoots]

[Moderator] Please, companeros, don't hoot or whistle.

[Audience chants Sandinist slogans]

[Ortega] It is better that you repeat the question.

[Question] I am going to repeat my question: In the newspaper of the Nicaraguans, naturally LA PRENSA, it was reported that 30,000 Miskitos have emigrated to Honduran territory. I want to know the official comment on this. Also, I want to take advantage of the fact that I have the microphone to tell the companeros who are hooting me that this is a "Face the People" program and all of us are the people. [applause] Thank you.

[Unidentified speaker] We are going to reply to the companera. I think that it is absurd to say we are planning to waste time. We cannot even consider it; we are not even thinking of wasting a day. This year's reform to the school calendar, which is a government decision, means that there is a specific fact we must admit: The academic level of education has decreased greatly in the country. The discipline among teachers and students has decreased. These are facts which have to do with number of circumstances. We must admit them because these are things which have not occurred on purpose.

We have suffered a deterioration in education, not only in the university but also in high schools and primary schools starting in 1972 with the earthquake which ravaged Managua, then with the insurrectional period which began in 1977, then with the literacy campaign which made us leave the classroons, then with the harvesting of the cotton crop in view of the manpower shortage. All this has helped to upset the normal educational process. In order to confront another reality, we had to make profound changes in the school calendar. This reality is that the school calendar must include sufficient time so that students can help harvest crops in time. If we had the power to change the seasons we would not change the school calendar, but we are human beings and must abide by the laws of nature and must therefore allow for a period of time so that students can help harvest cotton and coffee.

We know that there are students who do not agree with this. That is, some students have seen a sort of devilish plot in all this because the revolution says that we must cut coffee and pick cotton. We do not blame these students for opposing this participation in production. We do not blame them because for years and years it was taught that physical work or manual work was degrading. This was part of the educational system, what was taught in the previous educational system. There was a complete divorce between intellectual efforts, between learning in an university and having to do hard work. Now the revolution is striving to change this attitude and to make the new educational system teach that hard work is honorable and that to participate in physical work is part of the integral training of the student who graduates from the university trained to serve, but not in a society of masters and servants, in which the professional was only a pawn in a system of exploitation which he had copied from other systems of exploitation. Now we need a new kind of professional at the service of a new society. There may be many students who accept this role because the revolutionary awareness is a serious matter. There may be other who will reject it.

Therefore, we need to make this year a sort of academic emergency year, and to extend the school year to expand knowledge which has not been properly taught, but this does not mean a waste of time. It is to win historical time for the benefit of the revolution. Otherwise, we would have to adjust the academic year to production needs and this would take 4 or 5 years. However, revolutionary measures are like this. They are taken boldly and are put into practice. Just as we succeeded in a literacy campaign when many doubters did not give us a chance of triumph, so we are going to have a special school year in 1981 and students in 1982 will be able to fully participate in production as a revolutionary activity. We shall start with a new school year in 1982 unless, of course, a war breaks out. If there is an attack, we cannot talk of a regular school year. However, we do want to have better students in better universities with better teachers and this is a revolutionary aspiration and duty. [applause]

[Ortega] We are going to answer your question about an article in LA PRENSA reporting the statement of a Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] delegate. LA PRENSA says that the CDS delegate said that 30,000 Miskitos had crossed the border. There must have been a mistake. Either the CDS delegate or LA PRENSA added a zero because speaking with President Policarpo Paz of Honduras about the problem he said that some 3,000 Miskitos had entered Honduras. He said they were very concerned because they were attending the needs of 30,000 Salvadorans who had crossed their borders and could not attend to the needs of these 3,000 Miskitos who were out in the open and without food. He said they could not give them the assistance they need.

The matter of the Miskitos' flight to Honduras is a more profound matter. It has to do with the lack of development in that region, with the ignorance of the population and with a Somozist radio station that is broadcasting from Honduran territory, and we informed the Hondurans of this during our meeting. This radio station is sending out tremendous propaganda. It says that there are thousands coming to invade and to do away with the revolutionary government and with Sandinism. These people who did not experience the war, but who know what war is like, are afraid and many of them have left. Others have acted in solidarity with Stedman Fagoth, a Miskito leader, who was a security agent and who takes advantage of the backwardness to confuse the people even more.

With regard to your concern about U.S. and Russian imperialism, I am completely in agreement with you. I am not in agreement with Russian imperialism, the imperialism of the czars. [applause] In the Soviet Union prior to the October Revolution, there was imperialism and we cannot agree with this type of imperialism. I think that the important factor is the following: If there is anything the Nicaraguans must worry about it is what we have experienced. As far as I know, we were conquered and colonized by the Spanish; the one who came later was a Mr Walker who I do not think was a Russian. [laughter] Then came the English to seize the Atlantic seaboard. They installed a [word indistinct] king. This is a heritage we have now; this problem goes back centuries. Then, in 1909, the ones who overthrew Zelaya were not Russians or the czar. In 1902, the ones who invaded Nicaraguans were not Russians; they were Americans. In Sandino's time there were no Russian troops here. The ones who imposed Somoza were not Russians. Then we must be anti-imperialist [applause, hooting] because this is the only imperialism we know in Nicaragua. The imperialists continue to bother us. They have taken away our wheat and the Soviets have donated it without any condition. This is the difference. [applause]

[Question] I am Leandro Rodriguez Chevez, a 4th-year business administration student. I have a question for the government junta which is: Nicaragua believes that socialist countries are our friends and we should follow their example. It is a fact that we felt happy about the socialist victory of the French. But if this system and these countries--France now, Sweden, West Germany, Portugal and others--should be examples for us, why is that these governments can have free elections and the people can confirm their leaders or change them, but we, our rulers that is, have said that elections in 1985 will not be as in those countries but will only be held to confirm the Sandinist Front in power. Why is it that we cannot follow the example of other countries? In other words, if free elections are good for the French... [break in transmission for 1 minute]

[Ortega] I think that this matter of elections cannot be taken mechanically because if it is taken mechanically in this example you mention, we would still be with Somoza trying to change this situation. We had to find our own ways of changing this situation. The electoral system was nonexistent in Nicaragua although it was a democratic-bourgeoisie government allied to the United States and world capitalism. But we could not get rid of Somoza by the electoral system you mention. So we had to resort to the revolutionary armed struggle. We had to do it in a creative way, in an original way, I would say. We did not try to do things that had been done in countries where revolutions had triumphed by armed means. Our struggle had other characteristics naturally without wanting to become isolated from influences in the world; there is an interrelationship which we cannot deny. But the important thing is that this whole process helps us find our own answers and not seek replies in a mechanical manner. Naturally, if we have changed our society and gotten rid of Somoza and are now deepening the revolution for the benefit of the people and the poorer sectors, we cannot make the mistake of following a example. We would wipe out the creativity of this revolution. We have to use our own experience to determine what type of election to have to choose the leaders of the various tasks in the country. We must have a completely different concept because I want to note the following: There is a tremendous problem.

I am not going to go into details now, but there is a tremendous problem if we get involved in electoral matters such as you propose. This can lead to confrontations and clashes which may lead a party to govern, but this group would develop a certain social and economic policy according to its own interests. Then another group wins and the situation is changed and this affects the people. There is even the case of regimes which in their last year in power, in order to improve their electoral possibilities, begin to implement social measures and say: we are going to implement housing programs, provide food for children and promote social projects and all they are doing is winning votes for elections. But then the regime that follows has a tremendous economic problem. Why? Because there is no truely constructive attitude. So what do we want? We want tasks to promote the revolution and not to be competing with each other.

If you are a teacher and are doing a good job, this is excellent and we must be glad. It would hurt us if you did not do a good job because we would be losing your contribution to society. We would have liked it if Somoza had been a good ruler. But we cannot be glad we had a Somoza. Unfortunately, we had him. So the issue here is not competing for the presidency but to try to help. If a day comes when I am not doing my job I should have the presence of mind to step down. We have to reach this situation. We must also have a degree of organization and a constructive electoral system so the people can say, you are not operating well and we must remove you.

We have seen some of this already. When some of the juntas created before the victory with good companeros, with anti-Somozists and good fighters in Leon, Jinotepe and various departments, did not operate well some time later, the people began to protest until they were removed and others from the same community were elected by the people. We must seek formulas for the leadership in various tasks with a constructive and not competitive spirit. [applause]

RAMIREZ COMMENTS ON MIXED ECONOMY, NONALIGNMENT

PA202003 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] The only thing we can define regarding Nicaragua's political system is that it will always be democratic. We are convinced that the mixed economic system is the one that will be operative in Nicaragua also. We do not want to belong to any bloc; we are a nonaligned country.

The above statements were made yesterday by Sergio Ramirez Mercado to the members of the Association of Ibero-American Chambers of Commerce [ACCI] in a talk that lasted approximately 1 and 1/2 hours. During it, Ramirez explained many concepts about which some Nicaraguan businessmen raised some questions.

Regarding political issues, Ramirez said that we cannot define the future political system of this country because of the economic reality we inherited. The only thing we can assert is that it will have to be democratic, Ramirez emphasized.

The mixed economy exists for the same reason; this is the way of our revolution. The participation of small and medium-sized producers is definitive in this country, Ramirez noted.

There are some, however, who say they feel the intention in Nicaragua is to eliminate private enterprise. They give ridiculous examples, like those that were published in a newspaper suggesting that if the National Institute for Agrarian Reform yearly increases planting from 10,000 to 20,000 to 30,000 manzanas it will make private enterprise disappear. Nothing could be more ridiculous, Ramirez said.

He also referred to our country's nonaligned status. Several of the foreign businessmen were impressed at the candor and clarity of Ramirez's exposition. We do not want to belong to any bloc and so we declare that we are a nonaligned country. We want to make sure we will always defend the independence and national sovereignty we have attained. There is a new reality in Nicaragua, he staed.

Ramirez also referred to the strains that have arisen in Nicaragua's relations with the United States. We do not seek confrontation. What we want is a new type of relations marked by respect.

He sent greetings to the Brazilian president through Brazilian Jose Papas (Julier), president of the ACCI. We have excellent trade relations with your country, Ramirez told him. At the same time, Papas (Julier) made an offer to the government to provide counseling and training for skilled workers in Sao Paulo as well as farm equipment for Nicaragua although it is not known if this will be done on a credit basis.

ORTEGA, CORDOVA VIEW JUSTICE AT LEGAL SEMINAR

PA201817 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, last night opened the Silvio Mayorga "Justice Under the Revolution" legal seminar at the Ruben Dario Theater.

Other speakers at the inaugural event were Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the government junta, and Roberto Arguello Hurtado, chief justice of the Supreme Court.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Elsa Delgado de Mayorga, mother of Commander Silvio Mayorga; Interior Minister Tomas Borge; Commander Luis Carrion, deputy interior minister; Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo, Supreme Court justices and delegates of 13 countries who will participate in the work of the Silvio Mayorga legal seminar.

Cordova said during his speech at the seminar that we have a commitment to carry out a real revolution involving sweeping changes in economic, political and social structures for the benefit of all Nicaraguans. The law is the written will of those who wield power. The revolution is a source of legality because it was carried out by a whole people up in arms against the genocidal dictatorship that exploited our country for years, he said.

This will, he added, must be directed toward the common good, the good of the workers, peasants, the hungry and the poor.

Cordova said the chief mission of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is to maintain and save the Nicaraguan revolution above everything else.

The following is part of the speech delivered by Cordova at the inaugural event of the Silvio Mayorga legal seminar: [recorded passage indistinct]

Upon opening the Silvio Mayorga legal seminar, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, noted that the Nicaraguan people changed the nature and spirit of justice on 19 July [1979].

He said that this change has been a decisive factor in establishing justice in Nicaragua. Justice now means the right to employment, fair salaries, education and health for the people, he stressed.

Ortega added that, in order to end the state of unjustice that prevailed in our country during the Somoza era, it had been necessary to confiscate the properties of the Somoza family and its inner circle, to punish the criminals, to defend the plans for a mixed economy and to promote political pluralism. In Nicaragua, democracy means the State Council, free unionization, a mixed economy, not maintaining exploitation but facilitating the eradication of poverty. Democracy means political pluralism; democracy means justice, he said.

During his speech, Ortega said that justice originates in a natural need of the oppressed and exploited to be free and independent. He said that during the Somoza era justice helped protect the landgrabbers, the genocidal guardsmen, the loan sharks and the exploiters. To the Somoza dynasty, justice meant the torturing, jailing and disappearance of all those who struggled for a structural change in Nicaragua's society, he added. However, imperialism is also highly responsible for the injustice that prevailed in our country for a long time. Here is what Ortega said in this respect: [recorded passage indistinct]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HEAD DOUBTS SUCCESS OF TALKS

PA130427 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 81

[Excerpt] Reynaldo Hernandez Rueda, president of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce, has expressed doubts about the talks between the political parties and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

He said: We have been closely following the development of these talks that are seeking the groundwork for a dialogue which is very necessary to solve the country's many problems. He added that he doubted that this dialogue will be held and that positive results will be achieved, noting that last year a meeting was held between the private sector and the revolutionary government which promised to solve economic problems and nothing has been done so far.

If we want to benefit all the Nicaraguan people and a true solution to the country's problems, we must have the good will and the participation of important sectors such as the Catholic Church, he noted.

He said that the Chamber of Commerce advocates the participation of the Managua archbishop, Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, in the dialogue so that it can have respectability and credibility.

OPPOSITION PARTIES STUDYING BASES OF DIALOGUE

PA201239 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 May 81

[Orion Elpidio Pastora report]

[Text] At this moment, the democratic sectors of the political parties are evaluating the overall bases of the dialogue on the basis of the meetings (?the) representatives of the Higher Council of Nicaraguan Education have held with delegates of the two factions.

Adan Fletes, president of the Social Christian Party, told our news service that the (?seven) representatives of the democratic bodies that will participate in the dialogue will not be elected today.

Questioned about the delay in holding the meetings to plan such a necessary dialogue, Fletes said this constitutes an important democratic exercise because there has been no democracy in Nicaragua for a long time.

The political parties have repeatedly stated that, despite the Sandinist Front's lack of flexibility, they are still confident that a dialogue would be a useful tool to achieve Nicaragua's internal pacification.

Fletes said that the dialogue has come in time even though some aggressions have already been committed by some of the Sandinist Front's affiliated bodies. He stressed that the democratic political parties have shown a great flexibility. Other sectors feel that delaying tactics are being used and that there should not be so much red tape when there is an urgent need for a dialogue. It is sufficient to recall that in 1980, when the Sandinist Front found it necessary to talk with the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, it did so in a matter of 2 weeks whereas almost 2 months have elapsed this time and the dialogue has not begun yet.

Another expression that has come up in connection with this matter is the question of who [word indistinct] whom? For the time being, the democratic political parties are evaluating the overall bases of the national dialogue.

CONSERVATIVES ACCUSE FSLN OF DEVIATING FROM PROGRAM

PA170324 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 May 81 p 15

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] has charged in a document that the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has deviated from the government program.

A PCD communique asserts that these deviations have caused the suspension of U.S. aid to Nicaragua "to the detriment of all Nicaraguans without political, social or religious differences."

The document, which was signed by PCD leaders Clemente Guido and Adolfo Calero, alleges that up to the moment there are no indications that the FSLN intends to abide by the postulates of the government program, which calls for the installation of a democratic regime in this country.

"There is an increasing tendency among Sandinist government officials to set up a popular democracy political system, a type of Marxist-Leninist government that is very far from the Western democracy system that inspired the previously mentioned postulate," states the PCD communique.

At the same time, the PCD accuses the Sandinist administration of allowing the trial of civilians by military men and gave as an example the case of the mysterious death of Luis Molina Lacayo, a young Conservative.

In addition, the PCD charges that during the present administration, the nation's religious authorities have been ridiculed. "Antireligious literature has been handed out right in Catholic processions, and the character of Christ was altered in some state radio stations during the recent Holy Week."

In its denunciation, the PCD stresses the persecution endured by the nation's various independent labor unions by hordes of FSLN fanatics and recalls that so far, no law on political parties, no electoral law has been issued and it has not been established when elections for a national constituent assembly, which will issue a new constitution for the republic, will be held.

Further on, the PCD pronouncement accuses the state security office of holding prisoners longer than the time stipulated by law and of making attempts against the lives of citizens allegedly under arrest "as occurred in the case of Jorge Salazar, may he rest in peace."

In addition, the Democratic Conservatives allege in their document that the creation of the Sandinist People's Army, the Sandinist police and the Sandinist militias has not been carried out on the bases of the apolitical principles that should underlie any military organization.

In addition, the PCD charges that even though the FSLN has described its foreign policy as "nonaligned." This policy has been described by the independent media as alignment with Cuba and the countries of the communist orbit even to the extreme of not condemning the Soviet troops' invasion of Afghanistan, thus contradicting the spirit of anti-interventionism for which General Sandino gave his life.

Regarding the Sandinist government's economic policy, the PCD states in its communique that the gross national product only grew 10.7 percent in 1980 compared to the planned growth rate of 22.5 percent.

In addition, it adds, "full government recognition of private enterprise has not been achieved...and at this moment, the FSLN refuses to recognize the Higher Council of Private Enterprise and does not take it into consideration for the national dialogue."

In addition, the PCD points out that the national reconstruction has not only been limited to the recovery of all the properties usurped by the Somoza family and its close associates as stated in the government program, "but has seized the properties of persons who had nothing to do with Somozism and even land belonging to the church."

In addition, the document goes on to say, "there is no report whatsoever of the properties seized or what they have yielded when they were 'incorporated into the process of reconstruction, transformation and national development."

The PCD claims that farming development in 1980 shrank by 44 percent compared to 1979 and alleges that "an agrarian reform has not been carried out that would make the peasants owners."

Regarding the foreign debt, the PCD says it has increased considerably and points to estimates that by December 1981, it will have increased to $2.5 billion.

As far as fiscal policy and public expenditure are concerned, the democratic conservatives allege that, according to the government program, "public expenditures will be handled within the rigorous and strict application of funds to the programs and development projects..."

"However," the PCD document observes, "there have expenditures such as the construction of 19 July Plaza, trips, more and more trips of officials abroad to communist congresses, celebrations, solidarity meetings and so forth, which contribute nothing to the nation's development."

The document adds that in 1980, taxes produced 3,773,000,000 cordobas in income for the state but that expenditures amounted to 4,369,000,000 cordobas; that is, 596 million more than the income.

In addition, says the PCD, "a policy has been implemented that is contrary to the development of the Atlantic coast: the persecution and jailing of Stedman Fagoth Muller, leader of Miskito, Sumo, Rama Sandinist Unity, which clearly shows that a situation of conflict has been created which instead of creating an incentive for the people of the coast, predisposes them against the revolution in which they had set their hopes."

In the social area, the PCD says that "there has been no investment, either national or foreign, that would promote the creation of new labor sources because of the lack of confidence and the lack of incentive-producing, definitive economic policy."

"The purchasing power of wages diminishes day by day and the government offers no solutions," states the Conservative document.

It adds that the new labor code still has not been promulgated 2 years after it was announced and it criticizes the single health system because of the increasing short supply of medicine.

Regarding education, the PCD states that aside from the literacy campaign, no new steps have been taken for "for the construction of schools," adding that the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua "is only a dream."

At the close of the PCD's critical document, it recalls that in its views of the 1980 economic reactivation plan, it had said that "a blind reveangeful, classist policy that leads to 'distributing poverty' would constitute national suicide in which the workers would be the worst hit in the long run..."

Concluding, the PCD admits that the optimism it expressed at the beginning of 1980 has been fully defrauded and that "we have lived and continue to live under the sign of disunity and failure.

"However, we think it is still time to correct the course and lead the Nicaraguan revolution toward historical goals of authentic progress in democracy and liberty."

MISKITO LEADER FAGOTH SCORES CUBANS, SANDINISTS

PA202314 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 May 81

[Interview with Stedman Fagoth Muller by Milton Mateo in Honduras; date not given--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Fagoth] My withdrawal from the State Council had to do with the way the people of the Atlantic coast felt. They told me: Fagoth, there is no reason you should make an appearance at the State Council since you are doing nothing there. So you get out, mister.

At the State Council, I was merely a representative of the communities and I was there to voice their concerns and one of their concerns was just that. So I reacted to what they told me.

[Question] Who is really in command in Nicaragua?

[Answer] I think Nicaragua is the satellite of another satellite, a subsatellite of the Russian satellite, of Cuba, that is. So I think it is Fidel Castro. Definitely so.

[Question] In the eyes of the Miskitos, what is the difference between the Somoza dictatorship and the arrival of the FSLN, politically speaking?

[Answer] I want to be very clear on this. The Nicaraguan people--including yours truly--were deceived.

Since we are on the subject of politics, I would like to take the opportunity to alert the world, especially the Latin American world, which is in a state of turmoil right now, to the Marxist-Leninist system, that we should not let ourselves be deceived by any predetermined government platform offered by such radical leftists as the Sandino-communists.

During Somoza's time, there were in fact some little things. But everyone knew about them. As far as politics per se are concerned, nobody knows as well as you that a certain amount of pressure was exerted regarding the endorsement of a certain ideological trend.

However, even within the most democratic framework, I would say that there was at least the opportunity to tell him to his face that he made mistakes as a ruler. And I say this because I, yours truly, today over here [in Honduras] had the opportunity to express my views in the press. I used to write. I used to tell him his mistakes.

Not today. God forbid that you raise a hand to write against the Sandinist totalitarians, because you might be considered counterrevolutionary and given 30 years. This is how we can assess our position, politically speaking.

[Question] You have talked a lot about the role of Cuban teachers in Nicaragua. It is said that their role is exclusively educational. What is your opinion?

[Answer] They belong to the Cuban G-2, which is different. They are measuring our ribs. But I wish to state one thing very clearly: There are no more Cubans on the Atlantic coast right now. After my arrest, they were thrown out, very difinitely. Some of them got badly beaten.

[Question] Before your arrest, what was the role of the Cubans over there? Were they really teachers?

[Answer] Supposedly. However, we have concrete proof that in the (Guava) Indian Community, for example, the Cuban teacher told them that this was such and such a day and that everyone had to go to church. And this was where you scratched and their brass showed because they told the children--and this might sound like a joke [words indistinct]. This is the question they asked the children. It would seem untrue, but is further proof that effectively [words indistinct]

[Question] Were you ever dedicated to what is termed counterrevolution in Nicaragua?

[Answer] Not the way I understand it. For example, would it be counterrevolutionary to ask Commander [name indistinct] to legalize land? Was it counterrevolutionary for me to leave the State Council where I was not given a chance to speak? I don't think this is counterrevolutionary. Is it counterrevolutionary to say our Indian communities should be taught in their own native tongue up to the fourth grade? This is even normal in Russia, in the United States. The native tongue is taken into account. I don't think this is counterrevolutionary. I don't think it is counterrevolutionary to say that our communities are historical and should be represented at various government (?levels).

First. I would like to hear the definition of the word counterrevolution since Alfonso Robelo is also counterrevolutionary. So is Pedro Joaquin Chamarro for saying what is happening in the Sandinist communist system of Nicaragua.

At this time, I am holding the FSLN responsible for anything that could happen to me while I am here or anywhere else in the world.

[Question] From your position, how do you see the future of Nicaragua and the future of the Central American people?

[Answer] The very structure created by the FSLN, which is a socialist system, a social system, a socialist economy within a capitalist system. [sentence as heard] I see no solution for these people. I do not think theywill last beyond this year.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY JAILING RETURNED MISKITOS

PA210423 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Many of the Miskitos who recently returned from Honduras, where they had fled for special reasons, are in prison. No exact data are yet available on the reasons for their capture. According to several MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumo, Rama Sandinist Unity] leaders, although the Sandinist Front had promised not to take reprisals against the Miskito communities and had said that repression would cease, things have changed and many people are again being imprisoned.

A MISURASATA delegation and other persons are reportedly in the Puerto Cabezas area doing all that they can to make those who left for Honduras return. However, in view of this irregular situation, it is highly probable that these efforts will fail.

The MISURASATA office in Managua has charged that many who came back from Honduras have been detained by the authorities. This will make it difficult for Stedman Fagoth to return to the country because there are no guarantees for his safety.

U.S. UNIONISTS ARRIVE FOR 1-WEEK VISIT, TALKS

PA172245 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 May 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] Delegations from 13 influential U.S. unions began arriving yesterday at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, anxious to observe on the spot the advances of the Sandinist people's revolution and to form their own opinion about our country's current situation.

The first U.S. union leaders arrived with Roberto Vargas, our consul in San Francisco, California.

Companeras Julia Vargas and Sonia Aguirre of the Sandinist workers federation received the visitors who will stay 1 week in our country visiting sites of their choice. They will also meet with several revolutionary leaders.

The first U.S. union delegates to arrive yesterday afternoon include James L. Imerzel, Jr, William E. Bancroft, Andris Cirkelis, Stanley Smith, Roxana Ortiz, Marie Malliet and Leo L. Robinson. The other members of the mission will arrive in Managua today.

Just to give an idea of the thousands of U.S. workers that these delegates represent, they include the vice president of the California's stevedores, representatives of the Union of School Administrators and the representative of California's United Teachers.

There is also a delegate of the international truck drivers fraternity, of the international association of engine drivers and of the union of service and maintenance of public buildings.

According to James L. Imerzel, Jr, this week they will exchange experiences with the country's unions. He added that it was not until today that they would become familiar with the revolution because the reports received in the United States are quite hostile.

According to Leo L. Robinson, U.S. workers are very interested in the Nicaraguan revolution. "We want to observe the new democracy with our own eyes."

Robinson explained that he is vice president of a coalition of black unionists in northern California, who will hold a meeting later this month. "I will take advantage of that forum to talk about my experiences here in Nicaragua during the week we will stay here."

He added that at a recent convention of port workers in Oakland, California, the workers issued resolutions in support of the Sandinist people's revolution and of the Salvadoran people's struggle.

Although they looked very weary from the trip, unionists William E. Bancroft and Marie Malliet harshly criticized the unstoppable killing of black children in Atlanta, where the murderer or murderers act with incredible impunity.

According to Malliet, it is incomprehensible how the number of murders of black children and teenagers in Atlanta have been increasing when U.S. society has such sophisticated police programs.

"Blacks practically live as hostages in Atlanta," she stressed.

In view of the increasing number of murders involving blacks, Companera Marie Malliet rhetorically asked: "What would have happened if the victims had been members of the U.S. power echelons?"

She added that the black youths brutally murdered in Atlanta "are not voters, have no money and do not enjoy a high standard of living."

After commenting on the profound grief of the black mothers whose children have been murdered, she said that U.S. racism has not been discarded in connection with these brutal murders.

Asked about the connections of the Ku Klux Klan--an armed racist organization that has been operating with impunity since Reagan rose to power--she answered: "I do not know if they are responsible for the murders. But the fact is that blacks are still being murdered in Atlanta and rather than stopping them, the prevailing climate apparently encourages activities of these criminal groups."

For his part, William E. Bancroft commented that an increasing number of reactionary groups, the Ku Klux Klan among them, has been observed since Ronald Reagan was in the full swing of his presidential campaign 1 year ago. According to him, these groups do not operate only in Atlanta, but nationwide.

Leo L. Robinson, leader of a coalition of unions of black stevedores of California, commented: "A member of our union was attacked by the Ku Klux Klan." He added that defense groups were even organized to maintain the security of blacks 24 hours a day. This protection was intensified in the residential areas where residents were mostly white.

Roberto Vargas, Nicaragua's consul in San Francisco, California, noted that the presence of the U.S. unionists will somehow help answer the barbarities that the most reactionary media in the United States report about our revolution.

HEALTH MINISTRY SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH GDR FIRM

PA152336 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] On 12 May the Health Ministry signed a cooperation and technical assistance agreement with INTERMEL, an East German firm that exports medical equipment. This agreement was signed by Dr Joaquin Solis Fiura, acting health minister and Companera (Margie Thient), general director of INTERMEL.

In addition to this agreement, the Health Ministry will purchase $800,000 worth of medical equipment from this firm. These funds are part of the $2-million loan that the GDR recently granted to the Health Ministry.

NEW CENTRALIZED INFORMATION SYSTEM TAKES EFFECT

PA131848 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The newsmen who cover the news sources of the state agencies started to feel the negative effects of the new centralized information system today.

The government junta has created the Department of Information and Propaganda [Departamento Sectorial de Comunicacion y Propaganda--DESCOP] which will be in charge of delivering the news to the journalists. For this reason, the spokesmen of the state agencies are not supplying any information to the newsmen despite the fact that they have not received any official instructions to send the news reports to DESCOP.

The person in charge of dissemination and press at the government house has not issued any statement on this to the spokesmen or held a meeting with them.

The government junta, through the dissemination and press department, must announce how DESCOP will work as a guideline for the spokesmen and the newsmen.

The Union of Nicaraguan Journalists has not given its members any information on how this system will work.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN DONATION--At a cost of $7 million, Mexico today handed over a project for the repair of telephone lines and telecommunications equipment. During a token ceremony, Clemente Perez Correa, Mexican telecommunications director, delivered the finished products to Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the governing junta, and to Guerrilla Commander Jose Valdivia, director of the National Telecommunications and Postal Directorate. The donation includes a microwave television network between Managua and the Atlantic Coast, 424.2 km of telephone lines in the northern, western and central parts of the country, a television relay station for Esteli Department and an ultrahigh frequency link with capacity for five telephone channels between Corn Island and Bluefields, as well as tools and a vehicle. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 May 81 PA]

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE TO CONFERENCE ON SOUTH AFRICA

[illegible] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers and chairman of the Nonaligned Countries Movement, has sent a message to the international conference on sanctions against South Africa. The text of the message was read by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and chief of the Central Committee Foreign Relations General Department, during the opening ceremony of the meeting at the main offices of UNESCO in Paris, France.

The message states: The holding of the international conference on sanctions against South Africa has, during the present international circumstances, a very high political and moral significance for all mankind.

In another paragraph, Fidel's message states: The fact that in this conference, which was convoked in accordance with the corresponding resolution of the UN General Assembly, there are also participating delegations from other international organizations and personalities from all continents gives an extraordinary authority to its deliberations and agreements.

Since its founding, the Nonaligned Countries Movement has condemned with great clarity and firmness the policy of apartheid practiced by South Africa, the message adds. The decisions of the meeting of the Nonaligned Countries Coordinating Bureau recently held in Algiers energetically stressed that position which Cuba reaffirms once more as chairman of the movement.

The commander in chief's message further states: The struggle against apartheid has become a deeply felt cause of the international community. The outcry for the eradication of that horrendous system, whose existence alone constitutes a crime against mankind, has reached universal proportions. Likewise, this is confirmed by the increasingly frequent denunciations by numerous nongovernmental organizations and persons of different beliefs who are concerned over the brutal and threatening policy practiced by the racist state, South Africa. the condemnation of apartheid now is closely tied to the condemnation of certain Western superpowers, in the first place the U.S. Government, whose economic, technological and military cooperation with South Africa is what has made possible the survival of that system.

The international community has attended a recently held UN Security Council meeting during which global and obligatory sanctions against South Africa were requested on behalf of the Nonaligned Countries Movement and the Organization of African Unity because of its continued and illegal occupation of Namibia. The veto of the proposed sanctions by the Western superpowers, permanent members of the UN Security Council, even though expected, was no less monstrous.

The international community today faces a brutal and arrogant challenge which cannot be avoided or left without an adequate response despite the support of some Western superpowers and, particularly, the U.S. Government, which has shamelessly proclaimed the Pretoria regime as a traditional ally.

In its last paragraph, Castro's message states: The apartheid regime is an historic anachronism in the final years of the 20th century, irremeably condemned to disappear. There is and will not be a force in the world capable of indefinitely perpetuating it, and sooner or later it will disappear.

On behalf of the nonaligned countries, the Cuban Government and people reaffirm our irrevocable solidarity with the struggle of the patriots of Namibia and South Africa for freedom and independence. In closing, the message states: We wish you the greatest successes in the conference's work. We are sure it will be an important step forward in the growing mobilization of the international community aimed at adopting increasingly more effective measures for achieving this noble effort.

CASTRO MEETS POLISH, EQUATORIAL GUINEAN OFFICIALS

FL201119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met yesterday afternoon with Stanislaw Lugosz, deputy chairman of the Central Planning Committee of the Polish Republic. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro also met yesterday evening with Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president of the Supreme Military Council and state commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

REPORTAGE ON 41ST CEMA GEOLOGY MEETING IN HAVANA

Committee Meeting Opens

FL112145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpt] The 41st meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Geology has opened at the Habana Libre Hotel in Havana. Delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, Czechoslovkaia, Yugoslavia and of the CEMA Secretariat are attending the meeting. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is attending as observer.

Llompart Inaugurates Meeting

FL111954 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1936 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Cuba plans to increase geological information on the country to more than 30 percent by the end of the current 5-year period [ending 1985], Hector Rodriguez Llompart announced today as he inaugurated the 41st meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Geology. This means that current information on existing mineral resources on the national territory must be doubled.

The minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation and member of the party Central Committee added that all necessary steps are being taken to insure that geological prospecting work is increased 50 percent in the decade ending in 1990. He stressed that our efforts are aimed at raising the degree of Cuba's geological study to approach that of the developed CEMA-member countries.

Emphasizing the great importance our country attaches to oil work, Hector Rogriguez Llompart underscored the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union to our tasks. He said that in fulfillment of resolutions of the second party congress, we plan to raise the levels of oil search and exploration gradually and to determine the reserves of explored fields.

He also asserted that as a result of the experienced gained over the past 5 years, we can foresee participation in multilateral economic cooperation for exploration of the seas and oceans so as to utilize their mineral resources. Finally, Rodriguez Llompart emphasized that our country attaches great importance to the geological prospecting program.

Soviet, Czechoslovak Aid

FL122304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2232 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The day when the history of geology in Cuba is written, the history of the fraternal and valuable cooperation of the Soviet Union in this important economic sector also will have to be written. Oscar Lopez Rivera, vice minister in the Basic Industry Ministry and chief of the Cuban delegation to the 41st meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Geology being held at the Habana Libre Hotel, has made this statement.

The Cuban official said at a press conference that Soviet geologists are held in deep affection by Cuban geologists. He explained that hundreds of Soviet specialists have done very valuable geological prospecting work in Cuba under the difficult conditions of life in which such work has to be done. He also referred to the contribution given [by the Soviet Union] for the training of Cuban specialists in geology.

V. Yarmolyuk, deputy minister of geology of the USSR, said the geological work being done in Cuba is considerable and quite complex and it requires considerable resources. The chief of the Soviet delegation to the 41st meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Geology stressed that the technical and material equipment are now being selected for this work. He reported that the Soviet specialists who will be working in Cuba are highly qualified and that the Cuban side already is preparing the necessary material base such as laboratories, warehouses and housing for the specialists.

The bilateral agreement and contracts with the Soviet Union for the geological prospecting work apply to area of Pinar del Rio and Havana Provinces.

Answering reporters' questions, Oscar Lopez Rivera also stressed the highly advantageous conditions for Cuba in its relations of cooperation with the Soviet Union in the field of geology. The Cuban vice minister then noted how costly and complex it is to undertake a geological prospecting program such as the one we propose to carry out. Such a task, he emphasized, begins to be fruitful 15 years after it is done.

He explained that it would have been practically impossible for us to undertake such a task without the assistance of the Soviet Union and other CEMA-member countries which are interested in the program. To have an idea of the magnitude of the geological prospecting work we plan to carry out over the next 5 years, he emphasized, suffice it to say that if the task were to be undertaken at the present rate and on our own, it would take about 20 years to complete.

For his part, J. Pravda, president of the Czechoslovak geology industry [as heard; director of Geological Office, attached to Council of Ministers], said the work done by Czechoslovak specialists in the Escambray region has had positive and encouraging results. The chief of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 41st meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Geology, also participated in the press conference held at the Havana Libre Hotel. He referred to his country's assistance to the underdeveloped world, emphasizing that this cooperation is carried out with the most absolute respect for the national sovereignty of such nations.

Czechoslovakia is among the CEMA-member countries interested in the geological prospecting work in Cuba. A year ago, it signed the bilateral agreement and contracts to carry out the program in areas of Sancti Spiritus, Cienfuegos and Escambray.

Delegates Visit Oil Region

FL132141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2133 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The delegates to the 41st meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Geology today visited the oil region located east of Havana. The tour began with a visit to the main offices of the western oil exploration and extraction enterprise, where its director, Eng Victor Quesada Rodriguez, explained the structure of the organization in which more than 1,000 workers are employed.

The visitors were informed that most of the enterprise's Cuban specialists have been trained in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The tour included a visit to an oil well located near Via Blanca in Guanabo where the CEMA delegates asked various questions that were answered by technicians of the enterprise.

Meeting Ends

FL151027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The 41st meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Geology has ended in this capital with the signing of a final protocol containing the main aspects of the work sessions. Within the framework of the meeting, Cuban Vice Minister of Basic Industry Oscar Lopez Rivera and Mongolian Minister of Geology and Mining Industry Uthany Mablet, chairman of the CEMA standing committee for geology, signed an agreement which provides for the sending of Mongolian specialists to our country.

In a press conference held in this capital, Minister U. Mablet referred to the preparatory measures for the execution of joint programs on geologic, scientific and investigative prospecting work and the status of the agreement for the intensification of efforts in that sphere in Cuba, Vietnam and Mongolia. Among the work done in these three countries, the Mongolian minister noted the completion of maps in various scales, preparation of laws for the distribution of minerals and evaluation and discovery of deposits of raw materials.

With respect to Cuba, he stated that work is underway on a geologic prospecting project in accordance with an agreement signed in January 1979 by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

USSR, UN OFFICIALS MEET GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

FL201034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with V.A. Yarmolyuk, deputy minister of geology of the Soviet Union, and with Carlos (Bejega), deputy administrator of the United Nations Development Program [UNDP] and its regional director for Latin America.

In his talks with V.A. Yarmolyuk, who heads the Soviet side of the provisional Cuban-Soviet work group on bilateral cooperation in the area of geology, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez discussed with the distinguished guest matters concerning cooperation between the two countries in the area of geology for the 1981-85 period.

The talks between (Bejega) and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez touched on matters concerning the implementation of the various objectives on which the UNDP cooperates with Cuba, particularly the Cuba nine project for the production of paper pulp to be used in the most modern rotary printing presses, and in the fields of textiles and others. They also dealt with matters concerning communications, ports and [word indistinct] production projects. It was also reported that the Cuba nine project will be inaugurated in a few hours.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca also met yesterday with Carlos (Bejega) and in their meeting they discussed matters concerning the programs of the regional organization in our country and other matters of interest.

[Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1000 GMT on 19 May reports that Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the Central Committee and minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, also met with Carlos (Bejega), at an unspecified time.]

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO FINLAND--A Communist Party of Cuba delegation headed by Central Committee member Adolfo Valdivia has left to attend the 19th congress of the Communist Party of Finland. The other member of the delegation is Carmen Lopez (Muino), an official of the Central Committee's Department of Foreign Relations. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 May 81 FL]

PRESIDENT BURNHAM OPENS NONALIGNED MEDIA CONFERENCE

FL201842 Bridgetown CANA in English 1830 GMT 20 May 81

[By Sharief Khan]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 20 May (CANA)--The members of the Nonaligned Movement pressing for a so-called new international information and communication order opened a 2-day meeting here today with calls from Guyana and Iraq for positive and decisive action on their demands.

Guyana's President Forbes Burnham formally declared the meeting opened. He pinned the establishment of a new information order with the need for a new international economic order and declared that efforts for the latter would "come to nought" unless nonaligned and other developing countries took seriously the establishment of a new information order. "This is not a matter for penny-pinching," he said, adding, "now is the time to make decisions which we seriously intend to carry out."

According to Mr Burnham, "the structure and goals of the media are indissolubly bound up with the goals of the states economic and social trusts." He argued that the media of information must serve the social political and economic objectives of "those who are responsible" for the quality of any particular country.

Mr Burnham defended what he called the right of governments in developing countries to recognize the importance of the media to their development and argued that while the media in the "large countries" were entitled to "gild the philosophy of those who control their countries", they did not have the right to transpose that to other countries. He attacked the Western concept of freedom of the press, calling it a "freedom of the few and servitude of the many", and contended the developing countries had been influenced into accepting "certain norms and hypocritical protestations as representative of the duties and tasks of the media."

"It is our right to choose our own path to development," Mr Burnham said and declared the Nonaligned Movement had the resources which they should pool towards building up the mechanisms to establish "a fair information" order. He also called for the organization of extensive courses to train nonaligned media operators in professional techniques, but argued this had to be done against the background of their ideologies and philosophy."

The Nonaligned Movement in 1976 established an intergovernmental council for the coordination of information among its members and this Georgetown meeting is its fifth. Current chairman of the council, Iraqi [Culture and] Information Minister Latif Usayyif Jasim ad-Dulaymi declared the movement needed to develop the means to strike an acceptable "balance with capitalistic news." Iraq, Guyana, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Mozambique, Malta, Tunisia and India are represented at the meeting being held at the Pegasus Hotel.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES SHORTFALL IN SUGAR HARVEST

FL191945 Bridgetown CANA in English 1915 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, 19 May (CANA)--Guyana said today that it would at weekend close the first of its two yearly sugar crops at about 123,000 metric tons, because of persistent bad weather. This would be well below the 147,840 metric tons which the Guyana Sugar Corporation (GUYSUCO) had estimated it would have produced by crop's end.

A spokesman said the original estimates were knocked askew by the unseasonal rains which plagued the entire Caribbean region throughout April. Sugar was just one of the major crops badly hurt by the heavy rains.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS PICKED UP BY POLICE

FL191353 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North American and the Caribbean 0700 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Two members of the Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party, Alfredo Conde and Jose Antonio (Rivas), have been arrested for distributing party literature. (Secundino Palacios), a party member, was also picked up. Party General Secretary Narciso Isa Conde has denounced their arrest, saying they have the constitutional right to distribute the literature. He said the police action is part of an intense anti-communist campaign being waged by the Silvestre Antonio Guzman government.

ECUADOR

PRESIDENT ROLDOS APPOINTS TWO NEW MINISTERS

PA191300 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 May 81

[Report from the Presidential Palace--live]

[Summary] In view of Rodrigo Espinoza's refusal to accept the appointment as finance minister, President Roldos has named Cesar Robalino Gonzaga, the present natural resources and energy minister, as finance and credit minister; and has appointed Eduardo Orgega Gomez as minister of natural resources and energy in his place.

PERU

ECUADOREAN AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES RELATIONS

PY201258 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0059 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Lima, 19 May (LATIN)--Miguel Vasco Vasco, Ecuadorean ambassador to Peru, declared today that the relations between the two countries are returning to their normal level, 4 months after the military border incidents at the Condor Range.

Vasco, who was absent from Lima since the conflict started on 28 January, said that he had been in his country for routine consultations with the Foreign Ministry.

"Relations between Ecuador and Peru are undergoing a normalization process," Vasco told the journalists.

He also told them that Ecuador will remain in the Andean Pact, since we have always stated our political will to support the integration process. He said the government has created a multilateral commission to evaluate the integration process and the degree to which Ecuador has benefited from the Andean Pact.

The subregional integration agreement, also called the Cartagena Agreement, is formed by Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, and in a week's time it will be concluding its 12th year of existence.

9 SHINING PATH TERRORISTS ARRESTED IN AYACUCHO

PY200314 Paris AFP in Spanish 0241 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Lima, 19 May (AFP)--Nine terrorists who are charged with having perpetrated 40 attacks were detained in Ayacucho, the police reported today.

It has been stated that the detainees are members of the extremist group Shining Path, which is held responsible for most of the terrorist attacks that have taken place in Peru in recent months. The city of Ayacucho, 570 km southeast of Lima, is considered a stronghold of the movement.

Today the terrorists blew up a high voltage tower located 20 km north of Lima, thus cutting the power line that supplies additional energy to the city of Chimbote, the country's main fishing and steel center.

SURINAME

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIETS

FL141714 Bridgetown CANA in English 1701 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 14 May (CANA)--Suriname and the Soviet Union have signed their first cultural and scientific cooperation agreement here. Minister of culture youth and sports in Suriname's military-backed government, Mr Andre Kamperveen, and Soviet non-resident Ambassador L. M. Ramanov who initialled the agreement on behalf of their respective countries hailed it as a forward step in the promotion of relations between the two countries.

The agreement provides for exchange of personnel at university level and from other institutions of higher learning, promotion of each other's culture, sports contacts, exchange of information on literature, arts, cinema, radio, television and other areas. The Soviet Union will also provide Suriname with personnel in the field of public health.

In a short speech Soviet ambassador said the agreement was important for government and people of his country. Kamperveen said it was hoped that through areas of contact the peoples of both countries will know each other better.

ARMY CHIEF SAYS GOVERNMENT WANTS SHARE IN INDUSTRY

FL110989 Bridgetown CANA in English 2131 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 9 May (CANA)--Suriname's military-led government has said it wanted a share in the ownership of a number of medium-range industries in the country as part of measures to restructure the economy. This intimation has come from army chief-of-staff, Major Daysi Bouterse.

Some of the industries mentioned were paint, soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, tobacco. He said the government's intention was joint participation with private enterprise, but did not spell out details.

On May Day, when a manifesto for political and economic changes was announced, the government had emphasized that it did not intend to nationalize the big industries, especially bauxite, but would seek to renegotiate current agreements so that Suriname might earn more from the exploitation of its resources. The chief-of-staff has also said that the longer-term plans include a new sugar mill and factories for processing coffee, cocoa and other agricultural crops.

Along with a drive for increased domestic production, the government has identified for possible import curbs such products as canned vegetables and meats, beer, paint and paint products, shoes, readymade clothing, furniture and packaging materials, some building materials, a range of alcoholic drinks.

Meanwhile, the president of one of the country's largest unions--Centrale 47--has reported on discussions with representatives of the Manufacturers' Association. The president, Mr Fred Derby, who declared full backing for the government's economic program, said he had assured the manufacturers of the unions full cooperation for expanded production with local raw material.

VENEZUELA

HERRERA MEETS WITH ANDEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS

PA190330 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 18 May 81

[Euclides Perez report]

[Summary] President Luis Herrera Campins met today at the presidential residence with the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact for the first time since the border incident between Peru and Ecuador and the coup d'etat in Bolivia.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco outlined the conclusions reached at this informal meeting.

[Begin recording] [Zambrano] This was an absolutely informal meeting. Taking advantage of the meeting of the Group of 77, the five Andean foreign ministers talked with President Herrera about the future of the Andean Pact and about the impetus we wish to give once more to our integration plans.

President Herrera has played a magnificent role as a catalyst. Therefore, as stated at the meeting, the Andean Pact will hold a formal meeting of foreign ministers to permit the pact to resume its traditional activities.

[Question] What was the opinion of the Andean foreign ministers regarding the pact's problems taking into account the troubles it is facing?

[Answer] There is a unanimous, clear and strong determination to overcome all the obstacles faced by the Andean Pact and to make it regain the importance and significance it has had for the entire continent and the world. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES COUNTRY IN ARMS RACE

PA190417 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] National Defense Minister Tomas Abreu Rescaniere has said that Venezuela is not engaged in an arms race. Abreu was speaking during a ceremony to receive the guided-missile frigate Admiral Brion. He said equipment is being renewed as required because of its age. He recalled that he had emphasized in a message to the navy commander the need for maintenance of equipment so it may last the expected time.

Our equipment purchases do not represent an arms race directed at anyone, but an effort to meet the minimum needs of the armed forces, Abreu asserted.

Regarding reports about an alleged purchase of F-16 planes from the United States, Abreu said he had no comment on the matter. I am going to wait for those who want to find out to take the trouble to obtain the information, he added.

The Venezuelan Navy now has better resources to protect our maritime, river and lake borders, he said, adding that his office was pleased with the arrival of the second of six frigates. He said the presence of this frigate in Venezuelan waters rekindles the patriotic spirit of the people and [word indistinct] the history of our armed forces.